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LORD READING'S FIRM POLICY IS WINNING IN INDIA

Despite the Extremists' Threats, Crowds of Indians Greet the Prince in Calcutta—Moplah Rebellion Now Well in Hand

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON. England (Monday)—While the situation in India is still causing considerable anxiety to the government, Lord Reading's firmness in refusing the appeal of moderate politicians to call a round-table political conference on the ground of the intransigent attitude of the Extremists has apparently taken away the breath of the Extremist papers. They were claiming a great triumph from the fact that the Viceroy was to receive a deputation in order to discuss whether a round-table conference should be held. Now that he has refused, the whole Non-Cooperation camp has been mediating on the next step.

The National Congress, which is entirely in the Extremists' hands, meets at Ahmedabad today, and will probably give Mahatma Gandhi increased authority in the leadership of the Extremist movement.

Extremists, among both the Call-phate agitators and Non-Cooperators, made strenuous efforts to establish a complete hartal or strike throughout Calcutta on Saturday, during the Prince of Wales' visit. They have experienced, however, extreme disappointment as the streets were lined with crowds of enthusiastic natives who assembled despite the threats which had been made to keep them away.

A Test Case

The Prince's visit has been a complete success, and very little trouble was experienced. The Extremists had issued dire threats to all who did not obey their injunctions on December 24 to refrain from taking part in the celebrations, or who kept their shops open on that day. As December 24 is what is known as "Calcutta Day," it is felt that it was being a test case by which the Non-Cooperation movement will stand or fall.

Some thousands of Extremists were arrested, and when the populace saw that adequate protection was afforded, there were, as expected, crowds of spectators for the Prince and the usual attendance at the races and other amusements. The Viceroy made it perfectly clear that any intimidation on Calcutta Day or any other occasion would be severely dealt with.

At Ahmedabad in Bombay Presidency, where the All-India Congress is meeting, the government is taking steps to counter any serious disturbances, which may result from the action of the Congress. Ahmedabad is the district where Mr. Gandhi's influence is highest, and it will therefore be interesting to note the effect of his preaching of Non-Cooperation on this critical occasion.

The Congress is composed almost wholly of the Extremist element whomsoever avowed object is the attainment of "swaraj." Just what "swaraj" means no one has been able to exactly define beyond government by the people. This was promised by Mr. Gandhi at various dates, the last prophecy being the end of this month, but this date has also been abandoned as impossible.

The Congress will endeavor to discuss proposals for civil disobedience, but in view of the energetic action of the Government of India in exercising its rights under the Seditious Meetings Act, the meeting stands a very good chance to be summarily closed.

Viceroy's Firm Stand

Mr. Gandhi offered to provide a special guard of "volunteers," but the Bombay Government has now issued strict instructions to district magistrates to prohibit any usurpation by volunteers in this manner of the duties of the police. Many Extremist leaders have been arrested for defying the government in continuing these volunteer organizations after they had been declared unlawful.

The Extremists have, of course, made capital out of these arrests, but the Viceroy made it perfectly clear in a recent speech that they were in no way to be taken as repressive measures. He said: "The government does not seek them. No government would wish to make arrests of this character. But the avowed policy is to compel the authorities to arrest, and when the arrests have taken place to arouse sympathy for the persons arrested."

He went on to say that the policy of the government in preventing intimidation and unlawful oppression and of enforcing due regard for the law is one in which the government must persist.

Meantime the rebellion has been satisfactorily dealt with. The Moplahs are now split up into three distinct and separate sections, each of which has been compelled to retreat to the hills. Over 30,000 prisoners have been taken by the British forces, and the back of the rebellion has undoubtedly been broken.

The two gangs now in the hills to the east of Kalkiavari are estimated at about 700 men in all, and mostly consist of religious fanatics who are in each instance being led by a Moplah priest. These, and about seven scattered gangs of dacoits, are all that

are still offering resistance. Definite areas have been allotted to the various battalions, so as to cover the whole of the affected area.

The main object now apart from the capture of leaders is to restore the confidence of the non-rebel population, and endeavor to gain their assistance in rounding up the outlaws. It is only possible through local intelligence gained in the villages to follow up the sporadic raids with any degree of success.

PHILIP BERTHELOT RESIGNS HIS POST

Secretary-General of Quai d'Orsay Withdraws to Relieve French Ministry From Attacks in the Chamber

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—Following the recent debates in the Chamber to be continued tomorrow concerning the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which is hoped to refloat with the aid of the Boxer indemnity, Philip Berthelot, Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs, has resigned. His brother, who is a senator, was a director of the bank, and there are vague accusations against Mr. Berthelot of having used his official position in efforts to consolidate the institutions, which is important from the viewpoint of French interests in the Orient.

Aristide Briand has supported this official, who has acted, it is contended, in perfect good faith. But in the face of attempts to create scandal, Mr. Berthelot has judged it expedient to resign, and thus relieve the Premier from attacks which a section of the Chamber directs against the ministry.

It is with great regret that the news is received, and the press this afternoon pays tribute to the hard-working character of Mr. Berthelot, who has indeed shown considerable breadth of view.

In his letter to the Secretary-General at the Quai d'Orsay reveals that this is the third time he has made a request to be allowed to resign. For more than 20 years he has served his country in a diplomatic capacity, and his conscience is free from reproach. Abominable calumnies, he says, make him fear that he will not enjoy the necessary authority in foreign countries where he has to defend French interests.

He defends himself from allegations, particularly remarking: "The personal and direct telegram addressed to New York, though fully justified, as were those addressed to the Far East and to London, may perhaps be criticized in form, because it should have been submitted to you in spite of its urgency. I have always been scrupulous in the exercise of my functions, and the thought that one of my acts may with some show of reason be made a reproach against me, influences my decision, and renders it irrevocable."

There is no doubt that the loss of Mr. Berthelot, who has a unique knowledge of the negotiations of many ministries, will be greatly felt.

EGYPTIAN SITUATION NOW WELL IN HAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Monday)—While the situation in Egypt has taken a grave turn, it is well in hand, though the rioting is spreading, and British troops have been called out at Suez and Port Said. Armed Nile boats with Royal Navy men aboard, will move toward Upper Egypt during the next few days.

The casualties up to last night total 12 killed and 50 wounded. A brief strike of government officials is spoken of. It is authoritatively denied that Saad Zaghlul Pasha's embarkation from Egypt is fixed for Wednesday.

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CENTRAL EUROPE DRAWING TOGETHER

With Conclusion of Treaty Between Austria and Czechoslovakia, Hungary Is Only Country Not in Little Entente

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The meeting of leaders is to restore the confidence of the non-rebel population, and endeavor to gain their assistance in rounding up the outlaws. It is only possible through local intelligence gained in the villages to follow up the sporadic raids with any degree of success.

The main object now apart from the capture of leaders is to restore the confidence of the non-rebel population, and endeavor to gain their assistance in rounding up the outlaws. It is only possible through local intelligence gained in the villages to follow up the sporadic raids with any degree of success.

The result of this meeting was looked forward to, not only by the states immediately concerned but as by the whole of the little entente as a means by which better political and commercial relations might be established between autonomous states resulting from the breakup of the Austria-Hungary Empire.

The hope expressed amongst members of the little entente is that this is the last big drive of political forces to hazard the risk of leaving their interests in a country over which they have no control. They claim to have made heavy investments in Tsingtao since 1914, all of which might be appropriated by the Tschunes or some other Chinese power regardless of law and rights.

The new planet is in the group of asteroids between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars. The discovery is of importance since it brings a new world within the realm of human observation, which may possibly lead to further light being thrown on what are today difficult and abstruse astronomical problems. In any event, there can be no doubt as to the great interest which Dr. Hartmann's discovery will awaken amongst the world's astronomers.

The new planet actually may be observed as a very feeble star, hardly of the fourteenth magnitude, in the constellation of Cetus.

The discovery was made during the course of observations of the austral asteroids with an astrographic telescope with a 34 centimeter lens, which was mounted as far back as 1890, but which has been very rarely used so far owing to constructional defects that made its application somewhat difficult. Dr. Hartmann, however, succeeded in remedying these defects, and the results of his observations include the present discovery.

Court of Arbitration

The commercial treaty concluded earlier in the year will be put into operation. Frontier traffic, passport regulations and tariffs will be much simplified, all of which will tend toward the establishment of free commercial intercourse between the two states.

Another matter of importance that has been decided is that any future dispute of a political nature likely to disturb the friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria shall be referred to a court of arbitration, acting probably under the auspices of the League of Nations.

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Data Not Complete

In talking about his find, Dr. Hartmann said that it would be necessary to wait for some time longer before exact data could be published with regard to the newly discovered planet. Complicated and abstruse calculations are necessary in all such cases before the orbit and the distances from the earth and the sun can be calculated. "It is," said the professor, with a somewhat indulgent smile of a neophyte, "something like observing an animate body moving at a considerable distance. If the movement is but a short one, it is not easy to decide at once the exact direction of the motion, but if it is prolonged for a little time this becomes plain, while then it becomes possible to calculate the speed and other points that it may be necessary to establish. Longer observation will enable the observatory to calculate the orbit of the new planet, its position amongst the sidereal bodies and its path of travel."

"There can be no complete enforcement of prohibition unless the local and federal authorities work together. The Mayor and chief of police have full authority to make the law effective if they want to, and just now they seem to be making good."

"We will organize every county in the State in the interest of law enforcement. In every county there will be a central committee composed of one man and one woman from every voting precinct chosen by a county committee. Out of the central committee will be chosen 90 persons who will form an executive committee. We hope to have the State completely organized by the primary election, April 11.

"The board of supervisors in every county is being appealed to to provide the money for investigation and prosecution, as the prohibition law provides. It is not the business of the Anti-Saloon League or any local organization to provide the money or to enforce the law.

"The wine and beer question will constantly bob up in Congress. It will be put on as a rider to agricultural bills, and will be given re-spectability in argument in boosting the bonus for the soldiers. We will take action in this matter at our Friday meeting. It is safe to say there will be no soldiers' bonus law if it must depend on wine and beer."

"John S. Kramer, former United States Commissioner of Prohibition, is expected to help in the Illinois campaign, and we hope also to have the help of Maj. Roy A. Haynes, the present commissioner."

Workers Party Bars Industrial Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The convention of the Workers Party of America, representing Communist elements, has adopted a constitution precluding any sort of activity along industrial lines. It will not attempt to set up soviets in industries, but will "bore from within" in the ordinary Labor organizations, and act purely as a political organization. A national executive committee will have rigid disciplinary power over the membership.

The Dover Road in New York Play Revivals in England A Beaumont and Fletcher Drama "Wife That Down's Princess" Katherine Cornell Interviewed

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Eternal Life

George Warrington and George II

NEW PLANET IS RELATIVELY NEAR

German Discoverer in Argentina Now Busy Calculating Exact Figures on Latest Recorded of Major Astral Bodies

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The discovery of a new planet has just been announced by the astronomical observatory at La Plata, Argentina, the discoverer being Dr. Hartmann, who came from Germany a few months ago to assume the post of director of the observatory.

This will of course mean additional military expense for "the Succession States," which can be borne in view of the depreciated Central European currency. Had Hungary been compelled to foot the bill for former Emperor Charles' recent escapade, this would have formed a useful check to any further adventure of that sort.

Foes of Volstead Law to Be Defied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

sumed a fearful responsibility. Let us hope that if we cannot have abolition immediately we shall at least take the initial step which, it is to be trusted, will lead to ultimate elimination of an abhorred weapon."

The opposition expressed by Senator Borah to the exclusion of the submarine from the agreement will prove the key to the situation, as far as the American delegation is concerned. The delegation is well aware that the tremendous indictment of the submarine made by the British delegation will evoke general sympathy throughout the United States, and this sympathy will prove a most effective instrument in the hands of men like Senator Borah, when the Administration comes to asking the Senate for ratification of the naval pact between the five powers.

By reason of this, and in spite of the preferences of the technical experts in the Navy Department in Washington, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, is fully expected to stand pat for submarine limitation along the lines of the compromise put forward by the American delegation last Saturday. In a word, Mr. Hughes and Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, will use all the prestige and influence of the two nations to defeat the maneuver originated by the French Government to eliminate the submarine from the scope of the Conference.

Japan's Agreement Expected

The excuse put forward that settlement of the issue should be postponed until a more representative conference of the powers could be called is not regarded as sound for two reasons. In the first place, such a conference might be thwarted by the very power which is standing out



Drawn specially for The Christian Science Monitor
William E. Borah

against supreme limitation now, and in the second place, failure to take any steps at all in the direction of curbing the submarine would be a confession of surrender.

It is granted that neither the United States nor Great Britain is at the moment in the mood for surrender. Whatever objection Japan's delegation has raised to the allowance of submarines granted her in the Hughes compromise there is no reason to believe that Japan will prove recalcitrant when the showdown comes, the policy of her delegation here having all along been not to do anything to mar the success of the Conference or to give cause for leveling accusations against her. Japan has no desire to assume the "fearful responsibility" to which Mr. Borah referred.

The crucial factor in the discussion, then, is France. She has already threatened the progress of the Conference on more than one occasion. She had her way in land armaments, but Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour appear to be determined to call her hand in the naval controversy and to determine that her trump cards should be shown. The crisis will come when the American Secretary of State is informed of the answer of Premier Briand to the request for instructions sent to him when the French delegation demurred to the Hughes compromise last Saturday.

Administration's Program

On various counts the Harding Administration is already apprehensive of trouble in the Senate; that fact in itself is a strong incentive to decisive action on the naval question; there is no doubt that the opposition to the four-power pact has for one reason or another increased since its enunciation.

While there is no great alarm at the possibility of defeat of the treaty, the Administration knows well that it would not be a good thing to add to senatorial disaffection by producing a cumulative effect, such as that which a surrender on the submarine question would inevitably produce.

It is the wish of the Administration to bring four definite things out of the Conference and to have each of the four ratified by the Senate, as proof to the world of the solidarity and effectiveness of American foreign policy and to dispose once and for all of the wide distrust of American action because of senatorial recalcitrancy. These four aims are:

1. The four-power Pacific Island treaty.
2. A naval limitation treaty for the five major powers.
3. A nine-power treaty defining international policy with regard to continental Asia and particularly with regard to China.
4. Ratification of the agreement regarding the island of Yap.

Senate May Balk

No trouble is anticipated on the Yap question; senatorial approval is already the same as given. This is far from being the case on the other three major matters. Opposition to the four-power pact, though not sufficiently serious to endanger its adop-

tion, is formidable; a naval ratio agreement that would not include submarines would increase the kernel of senatorial opposition, and on the third proposition an agreement in the form of a treaty dealing with China may well intensify the opposition.

Over this last question there is considerable apprehension; one of the vital questions from China's point of view is the 21 demands. This question has not been touched on and Japan is determined to keep it out of the Far Eastern discussion if possible; to do so might well prevent the adherence of the Chinese delegation to a treaty, and Chinese aloofness from the agreement of the powers might well prove another Shantung as far as the United States Senate is concerned.

President Harding and Secretary Hughes no doubt see the situation in this light; it is for this reason that the American delegation is counted upon to stand solid with Great Britain to prevent the success of the French maneuver to leave the submarine issue untouched by the Conference.

Efforts to End War

Council of Churches of Christ Is Single in Its Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEw YORK, New York—"War itself must be outlawed."

That is the platform adopted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, upon which the officials of the council are directing their whole efforts. Their singleness of purpose and their desire not to hamper its unity of expression was made clear when the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland told a representative of

The Christian Science Monitor that he preferred not to discuss the submarine issue specifically at this time. This preference reflected Dr. Macfarland's desire to place all the emphasis within his power upon the general platform of the council, as laid down at its recent convention in Chicago.

That platform, with reference to the submarine, is sufficiently clear.

"We must press on," says the Council in its declaration of the relation of the church to the international situation entitled "Looking Toward a Warless World," "to matters of still greater importance and still more serious difficulty. Provision has not yet been made for the general reduction of land armaments. Chemical and aeroplans and submarine warfare still threaten the world. These new weapons have created new problems for the entire world, of the gravest character. How can they be abolished, or even limited, so long as competitive armament and war are recognized as legitimate methods by which civilized peoples may seek to secure objectives?

Peace System Essential

"War itself must be abolished. We believe that there is one way only to outlaw war. We must first establish a peace system. Mere disarmament by itself alone will not stop war. Only the firm establishment of the institutions of justice and of liberty under law, maintained by effective sanctions at the hands of law-abiding and peace-loving nations, can possibly banish war from this war-cursed world.

"We believe that the government of the United States should associate itself promptly with the other nations of the world to establish permanent institutions for the formation of international law, for the effective operation of the International Court of Justice, and boards of arbitration and conciliation, for the assurance to law-abiding and peace-loving nations and for the provision of fair treatment and equal economic opportunity to all."

Both the existing League of Nations and President Harding's proposal for an association of nations were referred to, but without any expression of partisanship, and the vigorous assertion was made: "We reject with indignation a policy of taking all possible economic advantages in all parts of the world while shirking international responsibilities and obligations."

Reconciliation with Germans

"We believe," the document adds, "that peculiar duties and responsibilities rest upon Christians in this and all other lands for the establishment of these institutions for peace. It is for Christian pastors and preachers everywhere to preach these truths to the people and through the grace of God to create that heart and that will in each nation, without which disarmament is only a beautiful rainbow in the sky and a warless world is impossible."

Recommendations concerning obligations to special countries were also made, including a message of reconciliation with Germany.

"If American Christians are earnest in their desire to have a Christian world order, a peace system to take the place of the old war system, we must ourselves have a Christian spirit toward the peoples of every land. The Christians and churches of America should enter into the fullest possible fraternal relations without Christian brethren in Germany, as Christians determined to join in rebuilding our shattered world on new and better foundations."

Spiritual Revival Needed

Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy appealed for the churches to enter more fully into their prophetic office and to unite in a permanent crusade against war.

"One fact divides humanity today, the great war. The church must now reassert its supra-national character. Two forces are contending in the church today, the divisive and the uniting forces. The divisive forces during the last 19 centuries have been an exclusively national and religious sectarianism. The church must overcome both."

"Europe lies today divided, impoverished by the great war, yet in bitter

hatred and suspicion is drifting back into war again unless we can now find means to prevent it. By the very terms of the Treaty, Germany is becoming the sweatshop of the world, threatening the economic situation of Europe. Economists like Frank Vanderlip tell us that only a great spiritual revival can save the world."

"As I return from Europe it is with the conviction that modern war as a means of settling international disputes is a monstrous moral wrong, and for the following reasons:

"1. Because of the inevitable wholesale destruction of human life. Ten millions of the flower of the world's youth lie buried on the battlefields of Europe. Besides these, 300,000 of non-combatants have already been killed by the sequels of modern war.

2. Because war inevitably engenders hatred, cruelty, reprisals, atrocities and counter-atrocities. The propaganda of modern warfare victimizes the people on both sides and leads to a loss of truth and demoralization of victor and vanquished alike. We must be told an unbroken stream of enemy atrocities; every unfavorable fact about ourselves and our allies must be silenced.

"3. Because war inevitably engenders hatred, cruelty, reprisals, atrocities and counter-atrocities. The propaganda of modern warfare victimizes the people on both sides and leads to a loss of truth and demoralization of victor and vanquished alike. We must be told an unbroken stream of enemy atrocities; every unfavorable fact about ourselves and our allies must be silenced.

"4. Because modern warfare, as illustrated in the last war, is inhuman and un-Christian.

"A generation ago the church faced the moral issue of slavery and put an end to it. Today we must face the greater wrong of war and find its moral equivalent in peace. To achieve such a goal we must have organized permanent cooperation among the nations, and in creating the public opinion which will bring this about the church has the supreme part to play."

Economic Conference Next

Committee on Arms Limitation Says Public Should Urge It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEw YORK, New York—"If public opinion is insistent there will be a world economic conference, declares the General Committee for Limitation of Armament, of which Samuel Gompers and Oscar S. Straus are honorary chairmen.

According to William H. Short, executive of the nation's press favors such a conference. He says that attention can now be turned toward the works of peace and that the dominating problem of war is restoration of the economic machine.

Mr. Short says that attention should now be turned to the more vital questions across the Atlantic.

"Once we have made up our minds to abandon the policy of isolation, as we have done in the four-power treaty, there is no reason for us to hesitate before this larger endeavor. The issue cannot long be avoided and, as in the case of the limitation of armament, it will take a united and outspoken public opinion to get results.

"We will never again in our lifetime enjoy the easy prosperity of the days before the war unless Europe becomes prosperous. A war in the Pacific would have been disastrous. It was worth every effort to prevent it. But the economic collapse of Europe would be vastly more disastrous.

"If public opinion is as insistent and emphatic in this matter as it was in regard to the limitation of armament, the Administration will 'take the case' and 'prepare a brief' just as readily."

CHRISTIANS URGED TO OPPOSE ALL WARFARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEw YORK, New York—The Women's Peace Society is conducting a campaign urging Christians of today to return to the example of the early Christians and say, "I am a Christian; I will not kill, and therefore I will not participate in or sanction war in any way whatever."

Members of the party are appearing in front of churches bearing banners and leaflets. Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram says that in later centuries Christianity, which had at first considered the bearing of arms unlawful, had become so corrupted that its followers joined the armies and the priests and ministers gave their sanction to war." She adds, "Those of us who are pacifists and church members were frankly grieved by the attitude of the church in the late war, when ministers of the gospel preached hatred and murder from their pulpits and the church permitted without protest the conscription and imprisonment of those of its members who believed it wrong to destroy human life.

"If American Christians are earnest in their desire to have a Christian world order, a peace system to take the place of the old war system, we must ourselves have a Christian spirit toward the peoples of every land. The Christians and churches of America should enter into the fullest possible fraternal relations without Christian brethren in Germany, as Christians determined to join in rebuilding our shattered world on new and better foundations."

CHARACTER BUILDING NEEDED IN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—More attention must be given to character building in the public schools and less time devoted to cramming facts into the heads of students. Dr. Alfred Stearns, principal of Phillips-Andover Academy, said in an address before the Parents League of Westminster Church here. The meeting at which Dr. Stearns and others spoke marks the beginning of a campaign by the league to obtain better understanding and closer cooperation between public school-teachers and parents.

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AGREEMENT ABOUT SUBMARINE URGED

Miss Katherine Ludington Interprets Public Sentiment as Demanding Action on Both Undersea and Chemical Warfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Agreement to minimize the use of submarines by the greatest reduction possible to obtain, and to outlaw the use of poison gas by whatever practicable means as found, should be aims of the Washington Conference, declared Miss Katherine Ludington, regional director for New England of the National League of Women Voters, expressing her personal views in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Public sentiment appears to demand such action, she said, even though the attitude of the military and naval establishments does not.

"I am glad to see that the statement of the advisory committee to the effect that a canvass had revealed opposition to abolition of the submarine has been retracted as premature or mistaken," Miss Ludington said. "The immediate indignation which greeted this assertion was sufficient to contradict it, and the opinion is that the only place that was canvassed was the Navy Department. There can be no doubt that the removal of the submarine and poison gas as tools of war are greatly to be desired. Whether it can be attained by this conference depends on the conference and on the public opinion that reaches them.

Organization Urged

"It seems to me that one of the greatest things that should come out of this Conference really is with regard to this question of public sentiment. The expressions which led to the calling of the Conference, and which greeted its first proposals, formed a wave, the roar of which could not be ignored by the official representatives of the people. It would appear that this sentiment, in so far as it is constantly and audibly expressed, has quieted down somewhat. It has not ceased to exist in the least, however.

"The task, then—ever the duty—is to provide that the demand of the peoples of the world may be constantly voiced. The issue of peace must be kept constantly before us as the goal. Elimination of tools of war, outlawing of the practice of war by international agreements, are essential steps. The duty of this Conference is to perpetuate itself. Setting of dates for future assemblage must necessarily be governed by what this Conference accomplishes. Assuredly there should be another meeting soon, particularly to deal with the problems of China and the Far East. In any event the impetus already gained must not be lost.

"In the mobilization of sentiment women have had, and still have, an unusual opportunity. Because the women leaders of the work for peace have, perhaps, more leisure than men, and also because they have fewer political and mental precedents to overcome, they are peculiarly fitted to carry forward the essential work. The organized women of the nation have done much to make achievements thus far possible, and they are not inclined to allow progress to lapse."

Work of Council

Miss Ludington explained the work of the unofficial council on the limitation of armament which has acted to coordinate the work of the many organizations supporting the peace movement. It has issued several valuable bulletins and served as a clearing house for information, she said, but is really just getting fully under way. It is thought possible that the organization which may continue the work may find its foundation on the present council.

Although the National League of Women Voters must govern its actions by the decisions of its annual convention, Miss Ludington said, the organization's leaders have construed the resolution adopted at the April convention urging the calling of a conference to take up the question of limitation of armament by international agreement, as implying active support of any steps taken toward this end. The coming convention is expected to provide some more specific definition of the work which the league can carry on in post-conference activities.

SAN DIEGO SHIPPING RAPIDLY INCREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Showings of a tremendous increase in San Diego's foreign commerce, \$3,000 tons of merchandise, valued at \$1,597,034, were handled over the port's docks and wharves in November according to the monthly report of Joseph Brennan, harbor master.

The report shows that 1791 tons of freight, valued at nearly \$250,000,000, was exported and imported during the month. This is an increase of more than 150 per cent over any similar month in the last seven years.

BOY SCOUTS PLEAD FOR WILD PLAYGROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Fostered mainly by the members of Salt Lake City Council, Boy Scouts of America, a movement is under way to have Congress set aside 49,000 acres of mountain land as a wild-life sanctuary. The Scouts, who make up the membership of more than 50 troops of the council, have obtained the endorsement of all the civic and business men's clubs, to-

gether with the signatures of more than 2000 citizens of the community to a petition which was sent to United States Senator Reed Smoot.

The movement has also been endorsed by Dana T. Parkinson, supervisor of the Wasatch National Forest, where most of the land desired to be set aside for the sanctuary is located. This land now abounds in pheasants, quail, grouse, deer, bear and many varieties of smaller animals, and later, if the petition is granted, it is planned to bring in a herd of elk.

YOUTH OF COUNTY ENDANGERED, CITIZENS TO TRY YONKERS PLAN

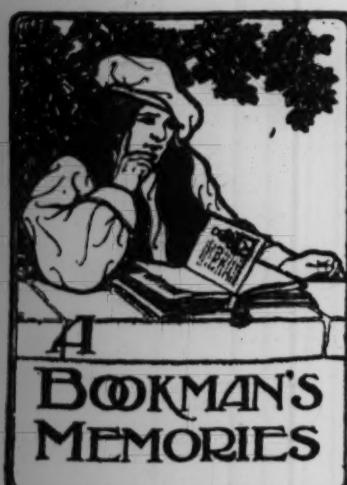
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Public subscriptions will be taken in Lockport, New York, to secure enforcement of the Volstead Act in Niagara County.

Under the heading "An appeal to the friends of law and order" a request for funds is being circulated in the community by the Niagara County branch of the Allied Citizens of America.

"I am glad to see that the statement of the advisory committee to the effect that a canvass had revealed opposition to abolition of the submarine has been retracted as premature or mistaken," Miss Ludington said. "The immediate indignation which greeted this assertion was sufficient to contradict it, and the opinion is that the only place that was canvassed was the Navy Department. There can be no doubt that the removal of the submarine and poison gas as tools of war are greatly to be desired. Whether it can be attained by this conference depends on the conference and on the public opinion that reaches them.

"The solicitation of funds is the result of a mass meeting recently held in Lockport at which speakers declared liquor is reaching high school youth and is causing vice and petty crime among the youth of the county. At this meeting County Judge Charles Hickey was sharply scored for his attitude toward a jury which consumed a bottle of whisky offered in evidence in the prosecution of an alleged bootleg



E. T. Cook

When I read recently that the Pall Mall Gazette, with which is incorporated the Globe, had again been sold, and that the new proprietor will make it "a free and independent paper," and that he is a candidate for Parliament, I reflected upon the vicissitudes of newspapers and editors. Sir Edward Cook, or E. T. Cook as he was better known, was editor of the Pall Mall Gazette from 1890 to 1892.

This editor, publicist, leader writer, and author had wide experiences of the vicissitudes of editors. I am writing on E. T. Cook, so I must not say too much about the Pall Mall Gazette, although the temptation is strong. It is a mistake to suppose that Thackeray had anything to do with the real Pall Mall Gazette, or that its first editor, Frederick Greenwood, was so foolish as to state that it was a paper "written by gentlemen for gentlemen." That famous phrase occurs in Thackeray's "Pendennis" and refers to the fictional journal discussed in that book, which Thackeray called "The Pall Mall Gazette." The passage runs: "We address ourselves to the higher circles of society: we care not to dismiss it—the Pall Mall Gazette is written by gentlemen for gentlemen; its conductors speak to the classes in which they live and were born. The field-preacher has his journal, the radical free-thinker has his journal; why should the Gentlemen of England be unrepresented in the Press?"

Among the contributors, under Frederick Greenwood, were Sir Henry Maine, Matthew Arnold, George Eliot, Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, and Tom Hughes. Lord Morley, then John Morley, succeeded Greenwood. Under his editorship the Pall Mall Gazette was a serious and important paper with editorials sometimes page long. He was followed by the mercurial and amazing W. T. Stead, who introduced the interview, and what was then known as the New Journalism. E. T. Cook succeeded him.

It would be hard to find two characters more different in temperament and method than W. T. Stead and E. T. Cook. When Cook took the reins the paper did not rise in circulation, but it increased in weight and influence. E. T. Cook was one of the most silent of men. He had a well stored, and nicely balanced intelligence; he did nothing by instinct, but always by well considered logical processes. I found it almost impossible to talk with him. He would give one his whole attention but it was difficult to know what he was really thinking about. A very conscientious man, highly appreciated by the statesmen of the day, a calm and clear writer, unemotional, exact, precise, well versed in the production of a newspaper, yet I do not think he was a good editor. His lack of enthusiasm was prejudicial to getting the best work from contributors. An acquaintance has written of him: "His speech was laconic. It was disconcertingly punctuated by nods, from which his companion was free to infer assent, dissent, or merely boredom."

When I say that he was not a good editor, I mean that he had not the range, insight and news-scent of Stead; but as a political journalist he was supreme, and although I do not deal with politics here, it may be well to remember that in March, 1903, he summarized his editorial record thus: "My main effort in journalism has been: (1) to influence the Liberal Party in an Imperialist direction, (dangerous ground that); (2) to support social reforms." But I must not forget the Pall Mall Gazette extras that, in conjunction with Charles Morley, were issued from the Pall Mall during Cook's editorship. That was a new thing in journalism. These extras were remarkably well done and sold widely.

As an editor he was unfortunate—and fortunate. The Pall Mall Gazette was sold over his head to William Waldorf Astor; he was about to depart into the wilderness of Free-lancing, when Sir George Newnes, then Mr. Newnes, founded the Westminster Gazette and made him editor. In that position he remained for three years, then resigned, to become the editor of the Daily News. In time, strange to say, this journal was also sold over his head. Golden offers of editorship were made to him, but none was to his liking. For years he was a leader writer on the Daily Chronicle, and gradually dropped into what may have been his real career—authorship, writing biographies and editing Ruskin.

About 1901, whenever I strolled down Northumberland Street, shortly before the luncheon hour, I invariably met E. T. Cook, the editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, and Charles Morley, the editor of the Budget, walking together. Charles Morley always talking, E. T. Cook always listening. When I met him socially, in later years, sometimes we would play a mild parlor game called "Tryng to make E. T. Cook talk." We usually failed, he was quite genial and I am sure willing to talk, but his mental makeup was such that he could not utter a word until he had studied the pros and cons of the subject, and had

decided exactly what he thought about it.

So much had happened to the Pall Mall Gazette, and to the world that E. T. Cook had become a fading memory, when my interest was reawakened in him by the Biography of J. Saxon Mills—an excellent work, an admiring work, so much so that one reviewer remarked, "Mr. Saxon Mills has produced much the same memorial of Sir Edward Cook as one can conceive of the feathered pine trees. Several of the pale stars disappeared. The light grew.

Far away a tiny speck of light pointed a window in one of the white houses. Presently a trail of smoke, feeble, thin, moved from the chimney, in the breathless hush that filled the region the creak of a door on rusty hinges was borne up from the valley by a fugitive puff of sharp wind, and made to sound loud. There was the single bark of a big dog. Distance made it echo so that it resembled the crescendo of a hound's baying.

Behind the black rocks and the scraggly hill the cheerless yellow light was mounting, gathering intensity, not warmth. The fan of light was not delicately veined as in summer, when there is the suggestion of spreading fragile ivory sticks. Mounting in it was the ball of the sun. Not clearly defined, but diffuse and of a cold rose overlaid with mist. Higher it mounted. The whining in pine boughs dropped to a whisper. Other lights appeared in the valley, little saffron points which suggested cheerful activity.

The dim figure of a man moved forth from a tiny house to a tiny barn. A cock crowed without enthusiasm. The last pale star winked out. Day had come.

Yours faithfully,
J. M.
Pall Mall Gazette,
June 8, 1852.

Dear Mr. Carnegie.—The bearer of this is Mr. E. Cook—a young Oxford man of great ability—a good past and a most promising future. If you can persuade him to become your secretary you will get a prize.

Yours faithfully,

J. M.

Mr. Carnegie was not to be drawn.

After 30 years of unremitting journalism, in which he worked, I suppose, as hard as any journalist has ever worked, Cook settled himself, with equal pertinacity, to authorship. He had an industrious, metallic interest in art; he issued a "Popular Handbook to the National Gallery," and a "Popular Handbook to the Tate Gallery," and it was owing to his efforts that the "Buried Turners" were recovered from the National Gallery store rooms, and presented, in all their glory, to an astonished and delighted public. In conjunction with Mrs. E. T. Cook he compiled books on London and on Gardening; he was also the author of an excellent biography of "Delane of the Times" and of Florence Nightingale; but his greatest effort, in which he was associated with Alexander Wedderburn, was the library edition of the works of John Ruskin, in 39 volumes, published between 1903 and 1912. This amazing work is a monument of industry and love. "Pegging away at Ruskin" is a monotonous entry in E. T. Cook's Diary. This edition claims to include every word ever written by Ruskin, who, as Frederic Harrison once said, wrote more than any other three leading British thinkers put together. The edition forms a block of books nine feet long by 10 inches high, "formidable" as Cook once remarked in a moment of humor, "even as a piece of furniture."

In 1912 he was knighted. If ever a man deserved the honor E. T. Cook did; but it did not change him. It did not even excite him. Here is a laconic account of the ceremony from his Diary: "Dressed at tailor's, got to Buckingham Palace 10:50 (20 minutes late) and advised by funkeys to hurry up, but I saved so many minutes' wait, Paish was nearly as late. We were marshalled in our several groups in Picture Gallery. Then single file into Throne room a Court official giving each in turn a civil piece of advice as to how to kneel. The whole thing managed very well and quickly. Drove away with Paish."

He wrote many Leading Articles; he helped to form public opinion; he was consulted by statesmen; he produced admirable biographies and handbooks; he was one of the heads of the Press Bureau during the war. But his monument is certainly his edition of Ruskin; by that he will be remembered and blessed; by that "formidable piece of furniture," that every student of art and literature hopes to possess some day, when he has a house large enough to contain it.

Q. R.

DAWN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There was nothing of the flaming pageantry of summer in this dawn. The late bronzes and golds of leaves had dulled to dusty brown, fields had been laid bare and everything was wrapped in the cold grays, the sand colors, the dun shades of winter.

Miles and miles of rolling field spread away from the low hill from which I watched. The only spots of green were the plumes of pines scattered here and there over the still expanse, but even their green was not of warmth and cheer, but something ecclesiastic and remote. In a patch of field which had, it seemed yesterday, been clothed so richly, there remained only low, pale stubble and the flapping awkwardness of a scarecrow. Winter had torn away part of its scant tattered raiment and there was a touch of sadness to the figure which is always meant to be humorous.

A dozen stars, which looked like tiny vagrants, flickered very far away. Houses, looking like doll's houses left about by heedless children, nudged close to the ground about the spreading scene. Some were dull white, making, in the gathering light, patches of change from the drab surroundings. Some had barns near by which looked still and tenantless in the gray light. Others of the houses were just outlines of darker gray in the half light. One felt that to have moved all of these houses together into a little community would have been to have bulldozed a deserted village.

And the sun? A strange unlovely light was beginning to lift a pale yellow flush in the east behind a hill. It rimmed the wavering line of scrubby growth and black rocks, not warmly and closely and cheerfully, but as something a little apart and chill. There were no violet or rose to soften it and make it warm so that it should turn to diamonds the rug of frost that overlaid the ground. Here and there

the few leaves which clung to gaunt branches beat sorrowfully together in a moody matin. A whine sounded in the feathered pine trees. Several of the pale stars disappeared. The light grew.

Floors of about 25 yards diameter paved with stone flags, or again, the primitive wooden plows which the conservative Cypriot clings to, although its light wood share tipped with iron can scarcely do more than scratch the surface.

Soon after the road enters a valley at the foot of the main slopes of Troodos the pine forests begin, interspersed with vine plantations, while near the watercourses grow planes, maples, alders, walnut, peach, plum, pear, and other fruit trees. As the car mounts higher by a series of extraordinary hairpin bends and somewhat perplexing windings in the mountains the feathered Aleppo pine gives place to its harder cousin, the Laricio pine, which, with the exception of a few cypress and shrubs, reigns supreme from about 5000 feet to the summit (8400 feet) of Troodos.

On the great shoulder of the mountain about 1000 feet below the summit the summer quarters of the Cyprus Government and troops and the visitors' camps lie scattered in among the pine forests. There is also one hotel, which is shortly to be replaced by a substantial stone building, and a few primitive stores housed in galvanized iron roofed shanties. Practically all are closed for the winter by October 15 when the government returns to Nicosia, from December to March the mountain is under heavy snow.

Probably few views are more extensive than that obtained from the top of Mt. Olympus, as the summit of Troodos is known. On a clear day practically the whole island lies stretched out before one, so much so that one feels as if one were standing on the roof of the world, a small world at any rate. Due north beyond the steep wooded slopes and ravines of the foothills sweeps the grand curve of Morphou Bay, a yellow shore dimmed with the blue of

CYPRUS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Cyprus in recent years has been growing in favor as a holiday resort. Its progress in popularity has been slow but due to the backwoods of the country, especially as regards traveling facilities, and even in spite of the great improvements realized in this respect under the 40 years of British administration, they still remain largely inadequate to meet the requirements of the present-day tourist.

To the resident of Egypt, especially, a trip to Cyprus should be very attractive. The mountains, which form such a striking feature of the island scenery, are a welcome change after the flatness of Egypt, and the keen air scented with pine and bracken is something never experienced in that land of intensive agriculture. Cyprus is only 20 hours by the 14-knot steamer, distant from Egypt. Yet the present service which is maintained by the Khedivial mail line touches at Port Said, Famagusta, on the east of the island, and Larnaca before reaching Limasol, the port for the highest mountains, and so takes 4½ days from Alexandria. Apart from this 10-day service there is no other regular passenger line connecting the two countries. It is proposed, however, to introduce an improvement next year by which the voyage between Port Said and Limasol will be shortened to 16 hours. As all the island's mail and nearly all its trade passes through Egypt, the importance of this development is obvious.

Famagusta, the first port of call on the present route, is the only inclosed harbor on the island but it is so small that it is doubtful whether it could contain half a dozen moderate sized steamers. A feature of the city—it is barely more than a village today—is the number of ruined churches of Crusade times and the massive fortifications, built largely by the Venetians 400 years ago, which inclose the town. Famagusta is the eastern terminus of the one narrow-gauge line

which form the system of the Cyprus Government railways. It runs across the island through Nicosia, the capital to Morphou on the west and then turns south to Evrykhou at the foot of the high southern range. With the exception of a few plantations of pines and eucalyptus and gardens watered by wells the great plain of Cyprus is in the summer and early autumn a sun-scorched undulating stretch of yellow browns and red earth, bounded on the north by a continuous line of shimmering blue mountains and on the south by the long slopes of the main range. Larnaca and Li'lasol are both open roadsteads, sheltered on the north and west but liable to very heavy seas, when the shore becomes impossible. Over the white line of Limasol, picked out with many a red tiled roof and vividly green poplars, its church with dome and cupola, and its minarets, lies the great whaleback of Troodos, the island's summit, 22 miles away as the crow flies, while to the right lies the dark line of Limassol backed by the grand peak of Paphos, rising to a little more than 5100 feet above sea level.

Soon after landing one is introduced to Cyprus dust, an acquaintance which becomes peculiarly intimate as the motor car pads its way up the chalky road into the hills. Even at higher altitudes the dust is almost as dense, but the absence of rain from April to October makes road upkeep peculiarly difficult. With the exception of the carob (locust bean) tree, which grows on the southern coast up to about 11,000 feet above sea level, there is seen practically nothing green growing along the first 15 miles on the Troodos road. The cultivation of vines which then becomes general gives a welcome green splash to the otherwise bare landscape. A very marked feature is the terracing of the hill slopes for facilitating cultivation. How old these terraces are probably nobody knows, but they show undoubtedly the industry of centuries. Scarcely less ancient perhaps are the circular threshing

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THE CRITICAL ART

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Only the other day, when I happened to be standing on his hearthrug with my back to his good log fire, a painter told me to my flabbergasted face that one of the summits of his ambition—and there were many—was to edit, if not entirely produce, certain critical pages of art news in a famous newspaper. I shuddered. I knew him as a good painter, with something very near a touch of genius in him at times, when he painted the sea and its ships which he had been brought up amongst, but I also knew him as one of the worst critics it had ever been my lot to associate with, being entirely at the mercy of his own particular point of view, and yet here he was not only completely ignorant of his ignorance, blantly satisfied with himself and, what was worse, feeling quite able to guide the artistic taste of a circulation.

Really you might say there are three kinds of people, the artists, the critics, and the "neither," and one of these three has a bowing acquaintance with the other two. The artists come first, rightly enough. They sing the songs and dream the dreams and make the world go round by telling it wonderful tales about all the things it can't, or won't, or wishes it could, see as it hurries about its business. As for the critic, he comes to appraise the artist's work and he is haled as everything from an unnecessary evil to an ornament of society, for doing it. Really it is his job to tell the "neither" all the things about art which they should know for themselves—and, if ever they do know them—in the millennium—his occupation will be gone.

And very much like the crowd at the country fair, the great hosts of "neither" stand gape, not knowing what to believe, not caring very much, and vaguely divided between what they have decided they like and what the critic in the morning newspaper tells them they ought to like. This relation of art and criticism is curious to say the least of it. Generally speaking, there is no worse critic than an artist, and yet there is no one who will deliver his dogmas about art more unhesitatingly. You can't hurl "ignorance" at him because at least he knows something of the methods of art, not to mention its vagaries. So the only possible explanation is that he gets so engrossed with his own effort and his own ideals, that another seem to lack the truth which he believes he has made his bird's-eye view of the whole town.

The Prussian Embassy settled in it during the eighteenth century and made it a center of culture and a meeting place for all Germans, until after the proclamation of the German Empire, when it became the home of the German Embassy. From that moment no effort was spared in enlarging the building. A new palace was erected close to that of the Caffarelli and many of the old houses running along the small streets at the foot of the Capitol were purchased. Thus by the side of the Embassy an archaeological library, a club, apartments for students, etc., found a place. In a word, a German colony and town grew up in the middle of Rome. The Kaiser had an imperial throne erected in the most important and spacious room, which was decorated by Hermann Prell with scenes from northern mythology.

The war came, and the Italian Government confiscated the palace. The legal rights of this confiscation lay in the fact that all the Capitoline Hill and its palaces had been recognized from time immemorial as the property of the Roman municipality. In fact, already in 1854 the same municipality had brought a case against the Prussian Government for the restitution of the unduly occupied palace. Since then nothing further had been done in order to preserve peace, but the right remained, and it was perfectly legal to revile it when the war offered the opportunity, and at a time when the German troops were inflicting damages in the Venetian provinces.

The use for which the Italian Government reserves Palazzo Caffarelli, its surrounding grounds and buildings, is for the benefit of art and civilization. The emplacement of Jupiter's Temple, the rupe Tarpeia, and all the rest of the ancient ruins which still exist under the buildings erected in the course of time, will now be once more brought to light. The whole will belong to the archaeological zone, which constitutes what is known as the Passeggiata Archeologica, that is to say, the Archaeological Parade. This parade or garden includes the Capitoline Hill, the Forum, the Palatine, the Colosseum, which takes in the Terme of Caracalla and ends in the Via Appia.

So he light-heartedly embarks on a career of opinion, charmingly written

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and totally unreliable, and if he has any success at all, and he usually has because people love to read what is brightly written, he begins to sport the sign manual of an expert, which is a large library, and his opportunities for mistakes are proportionately increased and he begins to take the fullest advantage of them.

By and by he gets in a scrape of some sort, declares enthusiastically that something is so or is not so which turns out to be the opposite and then if he is wise he will remember how happy he was in his own artistic home before he went gallivanting about his neighbor's and he will return there and live happily ever after.

But where is the real critic in all this, if there is one, and there must be one somewhere? There is. He is an artist, too, and his art is judgment: righteous judgment, if he is a genius. His ideals are sky high and his sensibilities as acute as a violinist. Then, if he is a good writer, if he is bitter and not bitter and, above all, honest, he becomes a great critic and the artistic world, though it probably will not like him, will respect him and some day build shrines to his memory—which it may very well do because I am not at all sure his isn't the greatest art of all.

**RESTORED PALAZZO
CAFFARELLI**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Constantinople and the Levant in general has long been the promised land of postage stamp collectors. Besides the stamps of the imperial Ottoman post office, which were changed at least every year, the then existing post offices of the six great powers of Europe in the Levant took good care every time a change took place to add some novelty by means of some special printed indication or super tax.

When Turkey sided with the central powers in the war, the British, French, Italian and Russian post offices were naturally immediately closed. After the occupation of the capital by the Allies, the German and Austrian post offices disappeared in turn. On the other

MR. DEBS' RELEASE COMPLETE, HE SAYS

Socialist Leader Declares That No Conditions Are Imposed on His Freedom—Campaign for Other Prisoners May Follow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Following conferences with Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, and later with President Harding at the White House, Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, announced yesterday that he had been given assurances by each of these that his release from the Atlanta prison for violation of the Espionage Act was unconditional.

Furthermore Mr. Debs asserted that the Attorney-General had assured him that he would not be expected to depart from his "principles, convictions and ideals."

His announcement was significant in view of the fact that earlier in the day Mr. Daugherty had gone out of his way to issue a public warning to the Socialist leader that he should "direct his talents to useful purposes," and not "commercialize" the notoriety that had come to him.

On another point Mr. Debs takes issue with the Attorney-General, who had announced that the Socialist leader had come to Washington "of his own volition."

"Citizen of the World"

"When the warden of the Atlanta prison advised me of my release by commutation of sentence," said Mr. Debs, "he told me it was coupled with a request of the Attorney-General that I come to Washington to meet him and President Harding. The warden furnished me with a ticket to Washington for that purpose."

Mr. Debs, it is said, will not seek to have his commutation of sentence changed into a complete pardon restoring his citizenship rights. "I am not an American citizen," he explained. "I am a citizen of the world."

It is understood that the real purpose of the Administration in directing Mr. Debs to come direct to Washington after his release was to postpone or prevent a monster demonstration that is being planned for the Socialist leader at his home in Terre Haute, Indiana. Mr. Debs said that "all demonstrations" had been postponed on that account but, according to advices received here, the Socialist leader will be given a notable reception when he reaches Terre Haute tomorrow after his departure from Washington this evening.

Campaign to Free Prisoners

That Mr. Debs, acting upon the assurances of President Harding that he would not be expected to depart from his beliefs, will initiate an active campaign for general amnesty for all political prisoners, was intimated by him yesterday. In such a campaign he has been pledged the support of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Gompers, accompanied by Mrs. Gompers, called upon the Socialist leader at his hotel during the afternoon and earnestly discussed conditions with him.

"I came to tell Mr. Debs how glad I was of his release," said Mr. Gompers later, "and to offer him my help in any campaign to secure the release of all political prisoners."

"We are past the critical period. Why not let these political prisoners go? I am glad the start has been made with Mr. Debs. We are now at peace. There is no danger now in anything they might have said. I might say that my visit was just a Christmas call," added Mr. Gompers.

It was stated at the Department of Justice during the day that Mr. Daugherty would shortly give out for publication his recommendations in the Debs case. The Attorney-General's public "warning" to Mr. Debs caused considerable comment in official circles. In commenting on Mr. Debs' visit he said that "unusual conditions" had been attached to the commutation of sentence granted the Socialist leader for his release from prison on Christmas Day.

Mr. Daugherty's Statement

His statement reads:

"I have received a call from Mr. Debs. I volunteered no advice to him, and he asked none. There were no unusual conditions attached to his commutation. His call upon me was of his own volition. I will shortly give out for publication, with the President's consent, my recommendation in the Debs case. My object in doing this will be to refresh the memory of the American people of Debs' violations of the law, and to inform them of the reasons for his commutation. I hope it will be educational to some extent."

"I have nothing further to say regarding Debs' call, or regarding his case, except that I hope he may direct his talents to a useful purpose. And I trust that the notoriety he has received may not be commercialized. I say this because I observe gathering about him, and undertaking to promote him, persons who have not the best interests of the country or society at heart. His life's efforts, pursuing as he has until now, when he is again a free man, a theory erroneous in principle, should not be commercialized."

It was noticeable that despite Mr. Daugherty's statement, that Mr. Debs had come to Washington of his "own volition," the Attorney-General and President Harding himself were waiting to receive him when he called at their offices.

"I was courteously received by the Attorney-General," Mr. Debs told newspapermen afterwards, "and expressed to him my interest and devotion to my fellow political prisoners, who are no more guilty than I, and who still remain in prison."

"I then went to the White House

and was there received very cordially by President Harding, with whom I exchanged opinions and points of view so that he might perfectly understand my further activities."

"During my visit I took occasion to express my appreciation of the consideration shown me. At both the offices of the Attorney-General and the President I was assured that my release was unconditional and that, of course, I would not be expected to depart from my principles, convictions and ideals."

Asked if he had regained his American citizenship along with his freedom, Mr. Debs replied smilingly, "My citizenship is non est. Where my star was, behold by sun!" he quoted.

"I am not a citizen of the United States. I am a citizen of the world."

"It is not strange that the system which brands a man as a felon should deprive him of his citizenship," the Socialist leader declared.

"There is a consistency about that which is perfectly admirable. A man who is a convict for his convictions is everywhere a citizen of good standing. He is a citizen by virtue of his own God-given, inherent sovereignty. The only man who ever loses his citizenship is the man who renounces his principles, abdicates his manhood and is apostate to his own soul."

CONGRESS TO TAKE UP SHIP SUBSIDY

Republican Leaders Confer With Mr. Harding on Program of Legislation — Tariff, Foreign Debts and Bonus Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding discussed with two of the Republican leaders at the Capitol, yesterday afternoon, the details of a legislative program, including the Administration's ship subsidy proposal, that is expected to keep Congress in continuous session until June 1, at least.

The two leaders were Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, authority on tariff matters, and Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, to whom will be intrusted the task of steering the Administration's legislation through the House.

Every effort will be made to speed up the appropriation bills in the House, to make way for the consideration of the ship subsidy program, a question, which President Harding will put before Congress in a special message during January.

While Mr. Mondell declined to state what decisions had been reached between them respecting legislation, he said that the tariff, the foreign loan debt bill, the soldiers bonus and the merchant marine were considered at length.

It is also understood that the President discussed with the two Republican leaders the attitude of the agricultural bloc with respect to legislation indorsed by the Administration, a question, which, it is recognized, will come out of what would be a fair return to the company.

The primary rate area is ordered extended to include a district in the southern part of the city, bounded by Florence, Mountain View, Manchester and Central avenues. The Palms-Culver district is not included in the Los Angeles area. A small neck of territory along Vergugo road, west of Tropico, is excluded from the primary rate area. Discussing the return under the new schedule, the commission says:

"With an estimated revenue of \$30,000,000, and total estimated expense of \$7,000,000, there remains a net return of \$2,000,000. This is equal to approximately 6 per cent. on the rate base allowed. We consider such a return reasonable, and entirely fair to the company, in view of all the circumstances in this case."

Revenue and Expenses

The apportionment of toll revenues and expenses between the Southern company and the Pacific company was reserved for decision in the pending state-wide telephone rate case.

Referring to the interrelation of these companies, the decision points out that all the outstanding stock of the Southern company is owned by the Pacific company, which in turn is controlled by the American company through majority stock ownership.

With the increase granted, the commission insists on improvement in service conditions. "Means must be found," says the commission, "to meet more promptly and more satisfactorily than in the past the demand for new telephones that is bound to continue at a rapid rate in Los Angeles."

Commenting on service conditions the decision says:

The commission's telephone engineers, in conjunction with the engineers of the Board of Public Utilities of the city of Los Angeles, made an analysis of the company's records of service observations and of trouble records. In addition, an independent service test was conducted by these engineers. The analysis of the company's own records led to the conclusion that the management is making satisfactory efforts to give good service, but that the number of troubles reported is excessive, that the actual trouble is not cleared with sufficient promptness and that the investigation of a considerable portion of the trouble is not carried far enough

TELEPHONE RATES CUT BY DECISION

California Commission Decides to Give Utility Corporation Approximately One-Half the Minimum Increase Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—One of the most important decisions regarding rates to be charged by a public utility corporation has just been rendered here by the California State Railroad Commission, in the matter of the Southern California Telephone Company of Los Angeles. After operating for five years under an agreement not to apply for an increase in rates, the telephone company, which was formed to consolidate competing telephone systems in Los Angeles, is authorized to put into effect a new rate schedule, giving the company approximately one-half of the increases for which it asked.

In support of its claim for increased rates, the company said that its agreement when it absorbed the Home and Pacific systems in Los Angeles, forced it to go through the war period without the relief other utilities had received. It avers that if it had not been for the credit and resources of the Pacific company it could not have carried forward its business. Notwithstanding, the company declared that it had taken care of the heaviest growth ever recorded in the telephone history of the territory served.

In reviewing the telephone situation in Los Angeles the commission declared the remarkable growth of the city was a factor that must be given consideration, saying:

We cannot be unmindful of the unprecedented growth of the city of Los Angeles in building activity and population, and in expansion of all sorts of business enterprises has created an equally unprecedented demand for telephones. We see no indication justifying a belief that this growth will be retarded or come to a pause in the next number of years. On the contrary, in our judgment, the indications are that this remarkable development will continue and the conditions which have been designated as abnormal in this proceeding, may, for some considerable time to come, prove the normal condition of Los Angeles.

Estimates Cut

The company's claim of \$1,428,000 depreciation allowance under operating expense account was reduced to \$780,000, while the annual charge paid as license revenue to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company was cut from \$217,000 to \$120,000. The latter figure was the amount reached both by the city and the commission.

While the Southern company is under contract to pay the larger sum, the decision provides that whatever is paid above \$120,000 must come out of net income.

The commission did not require the company to make any change either in accounting or rate of depreciation, but in its order did provide that only \$780,000 would be allowed in the estimate of operating account for rate-fixing purposes. Any excess amount set up by the company cannot be charged to the rate payers, but must come out of what would be a fair return to the company.

The primary rate area is ordered extended to include a district in the southern part of the city, bounded by Florence, Mountain View, Manchester and Central avenues. The Palms-Culver district is not included in the Los Angeles area. A small neck of territory along Vergugo road, west of Tropico, is excluded from the primary rate area.

This should permit completion of the major tasks before Congress by June 1, unless unforeseen obstacles arise.

President Harding believes that the ship subsidy program, intended to place the American merchant marine on a competitive basis with Great Britain, is perhaps the most important domestic question before the American people. The President's experts have recommended as a direct aid to the merchant marine a subsidy of \$24,000,000 to be augmented by an additional revolving fund of \$100,000,000 to aid indirectly American shipping.

It is proposed to raise \$30,000,000 of the \$34,000,000 subsidy by diverting to this purpose 10 per cent of the custom receipts, which, in the fiscal year 1922-23 it is estimated will reach \$300,000,000. The remaining \$4,000,000 is to be obtained by tonnage taxes levied at American ports on American and foreign ships.

These questions will be discussed by the President with party leaders in Congress and also with shippers, shipbuilders and Labor, before he drafts his final recommendations.

OIL SHALE RESEARCH TO INSURE SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—With the world's supply of petroleum being depleted at a rate which will make it necessary within a few years to find other sources of oil products, progressive engineers throughout the country are observing closely the development of the oil shale industry, according to Lewis C. Karrick, associate oil shale technologist of the United States Bureau of Mines stationed at the University of Utah.

Progress of the development is of special interest in Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada and Utah, because vast deposits of this mineral await exploitation. The shale deposits of these five states, it is estimated, can be made to furnish all necessary oil products for consumption in this country for many generations.

Rapid progress is being made in oil shale research work in the laboratories maintained cooperatively by the United States Bureau of Mines and state governments, said Mr. Karrick. Due to the persistent efforts of government and state research chemists, valuable discoveries have been made which will make more certain the possibilities of producing high grades of oil from shales mined in western states.

I was courteously received by the Attorney-General," Mr. Debs told newspapermen afterwards, "and expressed to him my interest and devotion to my fellow political prisoners, who are no more guilty than I, and who still remain in prison."

"I then went to the White House

and was there received very cordially by President Harding, with whom I exchanged opinions and points of view so that he might perfectly understand my further activities."

"During my visit I took occasion to express my appreciation of the consideration shown me. At both the offices of the Attorney-General and the President I was assured that my release was unconditional and that, of course, I would not be expected to depart from my principles, convictions and ideals."

Asked if he had regained his American citizenship along with his freedom, Mr. Debs replied smilingly, "My citizenship is non est. Where my star was, behold by sun!" he quoted.

"I am not a citizen of the United States. I am a citizen of the world."

"It is not strange that the system which brands a man as a felon should deprive him of his citizenship," the Socialist leader declared.

"There is a consistency about that which is perfectly admirable. A man who is a convict for his convictions is everywhere a citizen of good standing. He is a citizen by virtue of his own God-given, inherent sovereignty. The only man who ever loses his citizenship is the man who renounces his principles, abdicates his manhood and is apostate to his own soul."

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PERUVIAN WEALTH GOAL IN PLOTTINGS

Railroad Construction and Exploitation of Natural Resources Has Been Neglected, Due to Constant Political Upheavals

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Peru, potentially the wealthiest of the South American republics, is reaping today the harvest of the squandering of riches obtained without effort. Instead of being one of the strongest nations south of Panama, it is one of the weakest, and is ruled today by a dictator who makes a burlesque of republican forms; its people are kept up by revolutions and Indian uprisings, they are tyrannized by petty local authorities, and they are suffering the inconveniences of a severe financial and commercial crisis. Although the country is the victim of its own folly, the real cause of today's disturbances date back to the fact that after their independence had been won for them by strangers, the Peruvians found so much wealth about them that they were not compelled to work hard for their daily living, as were the early settlers of the United States.

The Argentine general, San Martin, assisted by the Venezuelan Bolívar, and commanding Argentine, Chilean, Venezuelan and Colombian troops, overthrew Spanish rule in Peru because it threatened the independence of all the other young countries which had fought so hard to push the Spaniards out of their own territories. San Martin and Bolívar eventually delivered the government of Peru into the hands of the Peruvians, and they have been fighting among themselves ever since.

In the 100 years that Peru has been an independent country, the presidency has been occupied 76 times, and the country has had 10 constitutions. President Leguía, in assuming the dictatorial powers he is exercising today, has merely done what nearly every one before him has tried to do. Two or three succeeded, most failed, and when it is remembered that although the presidency has been occupied 76 times, only 41 men have occupied it, some idea is given of the continual intrigues and revolutions that has brought the country to its present situation.

In the first 11 years of its independence, Peru had four constitutions, and had two more in the next five years. Finally after having nine in 44 years, the constitution of 1867 remained in force until Leguía's revolution of 1919, when he drafted a new one, which will be thrown out as soon as he relinquishes the presidency.

Presidential Suite in Jail

Some of the presidents were overthrown in three or four weeks; one lasted only two days, and although some managed to hold on to the office for four or five months, only a few stayed in office more than a year, and only on 11 occasions have the holders of the office remained throughout their term. Some of them were exiled and others imprisoned. President Leguía himself was exiled after completing a previous term, so in exiling his political opponents he is merely practicing a lesson well learned.

For many years there has been maintained in the penitentiary of Lima what is known as the presidential suite, luxuriously furnished and kept in continual readiness to offer asylum to the President of Peru at any hour of the night. President Leguía insists that he was destined to occupy this suite instead of occupying the real presidential chair to which he had been elected and that that is the reason why he sent President Pardo there in the dead of night a few months before he was to have delivered the office to Leguía.

A visitor to Peru is surprised and impressed by the fact that this continual revolutionary plotting is not done by the lower classes, but by rich men, many of whom are property owners and holders of university degrees.

Men in the highest circles of Peru's social and professional life today are spending most of their nights at fashionable clubs plotting the overthrow of the present government, just as their fathers and grandfathers have plotted before them. Lawyers leave their briefs and doctors their clients; editors turn over their tasks to subordinates, and social dandies desert their hostesses while they all get their heads together to plan some way of starting a revolution that will really be successful, for many of their relatives are now exiles because they've plotted revolts that were not successful.

The more one looks around at the possibilities of making fortunes in Peru, the more one is amazed at this petty political plotting by men of means and education, until a glance backward reveals the motives of the forefathers of the present plotters and the political life of which they are the product.

The early invaders of Peru were seeking gold, not religious liberty, so they made themselves the ruling caste and lived off the labor of the Indians, and their descendants down to the present day have insisted on belonging to the non-working ruling class, only today they find that living off the government requires even less effort than living off the labor of Indians.

Coastline Riches Untold

Peru has a coastline a little longer than the land distance from Boston to New Orleans and its area is equal to all New England and all the other Atlantic coast states, with Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and West Virginia thrown in. Within that area are riches untold, but work is required for their realization, so the Peruvians have been willing to leave them in the ground or turn them over to foreigners.

From the very first, the Peruvians

have been willing to let foreigners work the natural resources of the country in exchange of the payment of high export duties which enrich the national treasury and make it the prize for political plotting. The fabulous wealth of the extensive guano deposits has worked to the disadvantage of the people and the Republic. Their value became apparent within a decade after Peru was recognized as an independent state and with that recognition came the knowledge that work was not necessary. It was only necessary to grant concessions for the exportation of guano to insure a continual flood of wealth into the government coffers, and then began the struggle for control of the government and access to that wealth—a struggle that continues today.

From 1840 to 1910 11,000,000 tons of guano were exported from Peru and the export taxes poured into the treasury, but the money immediately found its way into private bank accounts and no great amount of it has ever gone toward improving the country, such as the construction of railroads, and there are only 1500 miles of railroads in Peru today.

These guano shipments were declining before the war, so that only 40,000 or 50,000 tons were being shipped each year instead of the former 100,000 tons, but any deficiency in revenue was being compensated for by the rapidly increasing exportation of minerals. Peru's copper exports alone were valued at \$14,000,000 in 1915 and the total mineral exports in 1916 were valued at \$42,000,000, yet the Peruvians are satisfied to let foreigners work these mines and reap the real profit from them as long as they pay the export taxes which support the government.

This system has proved so successful that there is not even a tax on property in Peru today and so the Peruvians are relieved of supporting their own government, but when exports and imports fall off as they now have this system results in national bankruptcy such as is embarrassing the present administration.

Richest Gold and Silver Mine

Near Arequipa, in southern Peru, a beautiful double-headed mountain, majestically lifting its two glacier-robed peaks against the blue tropical sky, marks the location of a mine that experts say contains enough gold and silver to pay the foreign indebtedness of all the South American republics. The Incas worked this mine and the Spaniards after them and its richness has long been known, yet the Peruvians never have built the 100 miles of railroad that are necessary to put its products on to a mainline road without the expense of animal transport which today consumes most of the profit.

The Peruvians complain that that part of the country where most of them live is a barren desert, yet they did not even attempt to keep up the legacy of extensive irrigation systems and intensive agriculture which the Incas left them. The Incas lived entirely by agriculture and had constructed irrigation ditches and terraced barren mountain sides until the products of the soil supported in comfort twice as many people as live in Peru today. Today, the mountain sides of Peru are covered for miles and miles with the remains of these abandoned farms and irrigation ditches which would have required work to keep up.

President Leguía is the first ruler of recent years to put forth a real program of government and his program includes the construction of railroads that would facilitate the exploitation of the mines and other natural resources, and an ambitious irrigation project that would reclaim some of the land which the early Peruvians abandoned. Undoubtedly, the proper sort of dictatorship would be the best form of government for Peru under present circumstances, but Leguía has failed to build up a strong local government in the interior that would insure political peace while he devoted his energies to his governmental program. A lesson well learned.

Some of the presidents were overthrown in three or four weeks; one lasted only two days, and although some managed to hold on to the office for four or five months, only a few stayed in office more than a year, and only on 11 occasions have the holders of the office remained throughout their term. Some of them were exiled and others imprisoned. President Leguía himself was exiled after completing a previous term, so in exiling his political opponents he is merely practicing a lesson well learned.

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LABOR IS PLEDGED TO AID PROGRESS

Samuel Gompers, President of American Federation, Says It Will Cooperate, as Usual, in Every Cooperative Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, makes a pledge on behalf of Labor for the year 1922, in the leading editorial of the forthcoming issue of *The American Federationist*, the organ of the Federation. In part he says:

"The best that American Labor can pledge to the cause of progress for the coming year, is a continuance of its best effort to promote that cause in every possible manner by every possible constructive effort. Labor is the one force in our social life that is compelled to its utmost always for progress, freedom, democracy and justice."

"The year through which we have just passed has been a year of concentrated struggle."

"Certain employers greeted the year 1922 with the battle cry of destruction. They felt a sense of power without responsibility to the social entity. They felt that the road was clear for the amassing of fabulous wealth and for the re-establishment of industrial dictatorship. Two things were clear in their minds: to reduce wages and to destroy unions, the voluntary organizations of the workers, in order that wages might be permanently held down, and in order that working conditions might be determined likewise in arbitrary manner to the detriment of the workers."

Labor's Purpose Unshaken

"Organized Labor stood firm against this destructive movement. It has maintained its position with such tenacity and purpose that wage reduction has made but comparatively trifling headway, while the destruction of the unions has made no progress at all. Labor is as united and as determined as ever—and a great deal more so."

"Labor had more than this to contend with, however. The courts contributed their share. Injunctions have grown and multiplied."

"On the other hand, the propagandists of various political and industrial cure-alls and fantasies have been busy in an attempt to eat at the vitals of our movement. A great vicious circle of destructive, un-democratic, oppressive influence has sought to the limit of its capacity, to destroy the one great constructive force in American industrial life."

"Our movement has stood the test with flying colors. No movement less responsive to the needs of the workers, less qualified to serve, less able to resist, could have withheld so completely unscarred through such a year of conflict."

Employment Aided

"In the midst of an unemployment crisis which need not have been, it was its voice and the counsel of Labor that made it possible for the national Conference on Unemployment to survive and to succeed to such an extent that it is estimated 1,500,000 of workers have been re-employed.

"The world today stands upon the threshold of a ten-year naval holiday, from which it is hoped the world will emerge into everlasting peace. Labor led the way to the present Conference, with its record from the beginning of our movement and with its declaration adopted by the executive council in May and by the convention in Denver in June, calling for such an international conference as the President determined later to call."

"These are evidences of Labor's temper and spirit and willingness to serve."

"The conclusion, at the end of the year, is that reaction has tried with all diligence and has failed to shake the progressive, enlightened, constructive purpose of the great masses of our people."

"The conviction is inescapable that progress is in store. Our people understand too well the implications of the proposals of reaction to be deceived. Reaction cannot win by logic, because the logic of the equation is all against it. It cannot win by threats and force, because the might of the masses in their determination to go forward is unconquerable and insurmountable."

HOLIDAY MESSAGE FROM VICE-PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—in a holiday message to Americans, Vice-President Calvin Coolidge said: "Christmas is a day of rejoicing; New Year's is a day of hope. If there are any who have cause to rejoice, they are the American people."

Their domestic conditions, their international relations, surpass those of any other lands. There are great burdens to be borne, but the power to bear them is greater still. There are thanks to be offered, both for what we have and what we are. There is a justifiable faith in the American people. They rise to emergencies, they meet their obligations, they go forward.

The expression of their hope is not vain, it is warranted. Whatever else has happened, America has not failed.

PLEDGE FOR OPERATORS URGED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—An announcement has been made by Colonel F. L. Ames, commandant at the United States Armory here, that the wages of the 400 mechanical employees would be reduced 10 per cent effective on Tuesday. Plans are also in contemplation, he said, for abandonment of the so-called Hill plant of the Armory, and concentration of manufacture of rifles at the Watership plant.

RECOMMENDATIONS ACCEPTED

PORTLAND, Maine—Recommendations as to working conditions made by the citizens' committee were accepted by committees representing the steamship companies and the Portland Longshoremen's Benevolent Association. They will be referred to the head offices of the lines and to the entire membership of the longshoremen's organization for ratification.

RAILROAD WORKERS LAID OFF

PORTLAND, Maine—Announcement

has been made that 600 men employed

in the car repair shops of the Maine Central and Boston & Maine railroads in Portland, Waterville and South Portland, will be laid off for two weeks.

From the very first, the Peruvians

products to conform with that granted by all other roads, that the Boston & Maine has decided to publish tariffs carrying the 10 per cent reduction on all the traffic in question originating on its line. This is in line also with the announced intention of the New Haven road to grant the same reduction. Since each carrier publishes its own tariffs on freight originating in its own territory, the situation is very much relieved as to the larger part of New England. No word has been received from the Maine Central, but in conversation with one of the officials of the road on Thursday, it was intimated that the Maine Central would be unlikely to agree to the reduction.

CHICAGO MARKETS CITY BOND ISSUE

Sale in New York Cares for Deficit Long Existing in City's Operating Fund—Traction Money Used Temporarily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—After months of negotiation with New York and Chicago investment bankers, the city of Chicago has finally disposed of an \$8,000,000 bond issue, bearing 5 per cent interest, authorized by voters to pay deficits in the city's corporate fund. The issue was sold at par and accrued interest. This is said to represent a price higher by \$300,000 than that of the only bid made for the bonds in November, and \$70,000 higher than the bids of last July.

Several bankers who were offered the issue, said they were doubtful of its legal status. For one reason, it is not customary for a city to pay operating expenses with a funded debt. The city was forced to take this action because its taxing power for current expenses, and its regular bonded indebtedness are limited by the state law.

Two firms of experts on the legality of municipal bonds refused to approve the issue.

"Labor had more than this to contend with, however. The courts contributed their share. Injunctions have grown and multiplied."

"On the other hand, the propagandists of various political and industrial cure-alls and fantasies have been busy in an attempt to eat at the vitals of our movement. A great vicious circle of destructive, un-democratic, oppressive influence has sought to the limit of its capacity, to destroy the one great constructive force in American industrial life."

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"Coincident with the bond sale, came the announcement for G. F. Harding city controller, that the deficit in the corporation fund for 1921 would be less than \$1,000,000. This is said to be the lowest figure in three years.

"It is said the sale of the bonds relieves an embarrassing situation at City Hall. The city has a \$30,000,000 traction fund. When the bonds failed of takers, the city, needing the money, invested \$7,200,000 of the traction fund in the issue. Recently an agitation for the construction of subways made it appear that the traction fund would be called into use, and adverse criticism arose over the move which tied up a large portion of the fund in securities which looked unsalable.

"A rising market for municipal bonds in the last few months is said to account for the improved price which was received for the issue. It is expected the bonds will be offered to the public within a short time.

Coincident with the bond sale, came the announcement for G. F. Harding city controller, that the deficit in the corporation fund for 1921 would be less than \$1,000,000. This is said to be the lowest figure in three years.

"It is said the sale of the bonds relieves an embarrassing situation at City Hall. The city has a \$30,000,000 traction fund. When the bonds failed of takers, the city, needing the money, invested \$7,200,000 of the traction fund in the issue. Recently an agitation for the construction of subways made it appear that the traction fund would be called into use, and adverse criticism arose over the move which tied up a large portion of the fund in securities which looked unsalable.

"The question then arises," Mrs. Tilton continued, "as to whether the organizations working for a separate department of education shall refuse to accept this proposal; or shall accept it remembering that the departments of Commerce and Labor were once together, and were later divided for purposes of efficiency. This latter step could be justified in that it

"OVER THE TOP" IN ARIZONA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
On a June evening, the traveler arrived in Kayenta, Arizona, where his outfit had preceded him. In the party, besides himself, were Judge J. Watkins of Kalaisa, Kansas; Bishop Gilky of Los Angeles, California; Joe E. Zane Gray famous Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Devonport of Oklahoma; Dan Welsh, cartoonist, and John McConnell of New York City. The guide was the famous "all-rounder," Casy Jones.

The first object of the trip was the "monuments" of the United States National Monuments Reserve. These were in sight a little to the east of north soon after leaving Kayenta, but far in the distance. The party crossed Laguna wash and wended its way northward. Three miles out they came on to the top of a ridge. Looking from it across a four-mile valley they got a full and even magnified view of the colossal volcanic plug, El Capitan. It is a giant monolith in dome-cap shape as one looks at it from the south. Its crest stands 1225 feet above the floor of the valley plain.

In awe the party gazed upon it as they wended their way around it to the eastward and climbed up to the rocky divide to the northward. For several miles they then trudged over a level region. Then they descended into a narrow, sand-flored cañon-wash. Then down this they proceeded. As they thus journeyed, the houses and granaries of the little cliff-dwellers who once inhabited the region appeared now and then.

Leaving the cañon after traveling its sand for a distance of four miles, they proceeded to the "monuments" themselves, where they arrived at about sundown. Then, passing Mitchell butte, they crossed over the ridge to the northeastward to a spring near the foot and to the west of Mitten butte. There they camped.

After breakfast the next morning while the artists of the party were making and taking pictures, Mr. Jones gave a talk on the "monuments" as is the custom of guides in conducting sight-seeing parties. "There," said he, as he waved his right hand toward the giant pillars, "are some of the world's greatest monuments. As you see, they are not in the public squares of our cities and capitals. Neither do they mark the sights of the great battle-fields of contending armies. They mark the sites of greater battles than was ever waged by man, or can be waged by him. That conflict is between the contending elements and the residual rocks. The amount of open space (the gaps) between the monuments show how the elements have succeeded. The monuments show what part of the original surface still withstands the onslaughts of wind, water, rain, snow, and heat. With the battles of men the monuments are erected after the close of the conflict; with the battle of the elements against residual rocks, the battle ceases when the monuments have been obliterated."

Snake House

At the noon hour the party went westward to the northward to Mitchell butte, and on across the old lake bed. Then they climbed over low ridges and counter valleys and cross one considerable cañon. Near sundown they came out in a jagged valley in front of an isolated mesa in front of Snake House, the object of this western trip. Here they camped. The next morning they were up with the sun, making drawings and taking pictures.

Snake House is a cliff-house. What people lived here, no one knows. Why they departed and where they went we know less. The ruin is along the southeast face of the cliff and in two extensive caves, one at each end of the outer ruin. The east cave is about 100 feet deep, and 25 feet wide. It seems to have been a large council hall. It is smoked from end to end and has much pottery debris on its floors. The cave at the west end is 40 feet wide at the entrance, runs back 40 feet, and then has two sets of additional rooms running back into the cliff from it. The north room is walled in now and was used as a bin. Part of the wall that inclosed the south room also shows. Parts of walls also show in the main cave room. In addition, it is inclosed by an outer wall. Along the wall between the caves are the remains of an open village. Many of the rooms are intact with roofs still on them. Some are flat roofed. Some are built in half-beehive style against the wall. All are small and all have very small doors. Above the west end of the outer village is a large drawing of a huge snake 40 feet in length in zig-zag with 21 points. Its head is two-thirds as big as a plate and in that shape. The whole drawing is white. Several other snakes are also drawn on the walls. The Snake clan of a tribe, probably the Hopis, evidently lived here.

After completing their drawings and eating their breakfast, the party went on southeastward to Seige of Sosie (Slime-narrow) Cañon, where they visited equally extensive ruins under cliffs. There they found an abundance of water and big trees. A Navajo was using the water to irrigate three acres of alfalfa, when there was water enough to irrigate a section of land. Long ago a thousand people lived in this cañon and had a good living in it where now 35 Navajos barely scrape along.

Navajo Mountain

From here the party retraced its steps past Snake House and proceeded on to the vicinity of Ojito, where it turned generally westward in its journey to Navajo Mountain. While it was ultimately intended to reach the great Rainbow bridge northwest of that mountain, it was also desired to climb over the top of the mountain, afeat that had to be accomplished

on foot, as no trail leads over it. This accounted for the detour to the bridge north of the mountain, the party camped at War God Spring southeast of the main dome of the great mountain block. Here they rested a day. Then sending the horses with saddlebags and packs around the mountain to the vicinity of Lookout Ridge to wait for them, they began the ascent.

The mountain, as they rode around it, appeared as a symmetrical mound rising 4000 feet above the red plain they were on, while its composition was more or less whitish rock of the McElmo and Dakota series. It is, in fact, an island in the midst of an ocean of water-worn and wind-worn, brightly colored sandstone. Its flat top, which is composed of Marcos sandstone, covers about 200 acres. It is 8500 feet above sea level, and is forest clad in pine and spruce.

The difficult trail was ascended and the top reached. Here a halt was taken for a day while the party took a view of the world. Before them in the immediate foreground to the north and northwest were the cañons leading to the Colorado and San Juan, the interstream ridges standing out like buttresses supporting the mountain from the north. To the northward of the immediate middle ground presented a bright-rough surface like a washboard with little lines running northward, a wind-worn rock cut by 1000 cañons. Farther in the distance in the east-northeast a ragged line of blue-purple extended and was the Colorado. A blue fork in red coming from the east was the San Juan. There also were isolated round rocks, resembling humped-backed camels grazing. There also were colossal wind-carved buttes, mounds, crags, castles, and domes of a thousand colors and a thousand shapes, and among them a thousand blue-purple clefts, representing as many cañons. Before them the rocks in alternating mirage and non-mirage areas seemed to roll and heave like a gently waving ocean of up-flung rock. And beyond this still farther on, the vast expanse of dark red inrowning boldness stood forth.

To the northeast loomed up the Henry Mountains. Also to the northeastward descended the rugged, winding San Juan, while on the far northeastern sky line the white, snow-topped San Juan Mountains closed in the horizon. To the eastward across the maze of mesas, buttes, and mountains, the far-flung Ute, Carrizo, and Lukachukai mountains proclaimed the aurora and threw the sun's shafts over the region at his rising. To the southeast Black Mesa and the Moqui stood up as giant earth blocks, indicative of a former land level and the immensity of that faraway time when the region was climbing up out of the sea. The 14,000 feet San Francisco peaks closed in the horizon under the sun at noon. And to the westward beyond the Rainbow Arch and the Grand Cañon of the Colorado the mountains of California took the sun to rest at his going down.

The spell of awe was broken by Casy Jones saying: "We're in the most beautiful spot in the west, if not in the whole world. No other scene is equal to this. The effect is stupendous."

The Rainbow Natural Bridge

He paused a moment. Then as he swung his right hand out toward the west he said: "We've now 'gons over the top, let us next visit the greatest natural bridge in the world. It is near the Grand Cañon yonder to the northwest of us. It is in Utah in the Navajo-Plate country. By the Indians it is called Nonnezobie (Great Arch); by the white people, the Rainbow Natural Bridge. It was discovered by the Utah Archaeological Expedition in 1909. It is 309 feet high and 274 feet across the base. It spans a magnificent cañon, called Nonnezobie, by the Indians. It is a graceful arch of a size that one must set to appreciate its magnificent proportions. Even the Capitol in Washington could be placed beneath it without touching it in any place. Let us proceed to the bridge."

Bishop Gilky agreed with him but said that though he wished to descend into the cañon itself he wished to pick the place where tourists seldom visited. Mr. Jones was then consulted and, after much reflection, he stated that Lee's Ferry was such a place as they desired to visit and was near by. "I would prefer some other place," said Mr. McConnell.

"There is another accessible place that is very picturesque and possesses a fine garden spot, also an antique Indian settlement," explained Mr. Jones. "You cannot cross the cañon there but you can get into it with a vengeance. It, however, is too far from here to be considered."

"That's the place we'll go," spoke up all the tourists at once.

The Nation of the Willows

As they were nearing the place, five days later, Mr. Jones said: "Gentlemen, we are approaching an oasis in a jug. It is the home of the Havasupai, or the Nation of the Willows. Nowhere on earth has man found so stupendous a dwelling place. It is situated in the Grand Cañon itself, in an amphitheater of nature's make, 5000 feet below the surrounding plateaus. It is a tiny, fertile spot, dotted with orchards and fields. At its front, to the west, is the great gorge of the Colorado. Immediately surrounding it, on the curved side, rise sandstone walls to a height of more than 2000 feet."

"The Havasupai means blue water people. Their home is several miles west of El Tovar Hotel and Grand Cañon station; as we have observed.

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SPAIN'S ATTEMPT TO PACIFY MOROCCO

Iberian Nation's Activities in North African Zone Discussed From Socialist Stand-point in the Cortes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—Some international touches were given to the recent debate on Morocco for the first time by Mr. Besteiro, the Socialist chief, who is at the same time a university professor in Madrid. The long discussion in the Chamber had just previously concerned the question raised in some quarters as the result of the statement by the Viscount de Ezza, former Minister of War, as to the extent of the knowledge on the part of the High Commissioner, General Berenguer, upon the intentions and actions of General Silvestre just before the disaster of July, and consequently the degree of his responsibility, if any, for what had happened.

Mr. Besteiro suggested that General Silvestre would never have done what he did if he had not had very strong influences behind him in Spain. He said that his party, who had always demanded the absolute abandonment of Morocco, might have taken great advantage of the present occasion for the furtherance of their campaign, but what he was chiefly concerned about in these moments was the idea that had been put into the thoughts of the people that the criterion of that abandonment was illegitimate. But he was reminded that not many years ago he who was now General Primo de Rivera gave a reasoned discourse in which he advocated the convenience of abandoning Morocco if suitable compensation were forthcoming.

Pro-Tangier Campaign

He considered that the pro-Tangier campaign which had been started by Mr. Maura at Beranga during the days when France, which had interests corresponding to those in Morocco, was involved in the great war, was disloyal toward France. The government that was led by the Count de Romanones initiated certain negotiations with France for the abandonment of the Spanish zone. ("Untrue!" the Count de Romanones interrupted.) An indemnity of 100,000,000 pesetas had been spoken of. When the Count de Romanones went to see Mr. Clemenceau in Paris the French statesman was expecting that this proposition would be brought forward then, but the Count did not do so because doubtless by then the Spanish politicians had got rid of certain fears that they had been entertaining. The Count had been telling some of the newspaper men that the Marquess de Léma as Foreign Minister had been pursuing the wrong kind of policy with the result that Spain had nearly lost Tangier.

Now, as in 1909, Mr. Besteiro continued, the country did not know why they were in Morocco, and the question would have to be answered. If the answer was not satisfactory to the country this entanglement ought to be got rid of. The suggestion that Spanish action in Morocco was essential to the defense of the country was entirely false. Despite all their efforts they had not hitherto succeeded in forming a real army in Morocco, but what they had certainly established was a great pretorian bureaucracy. And, as to the present and the future, responsibilities must be demanded of the generals in command and of the politicians who were concerned. The series of unfortunate events that Spain had suffered there was not yet at an end because the final catastrophe would come even though a transitory victory were now obtained. It was not Spain that had gone to Melilla; it was the monarchy that had gone there, he said, a little cryptically.

Morocco, the Touchstone

Mr. de la Clerva, the War Minister, interrupted with the remark, "What Spain is doing now is a demonstration of the deep public feeling in regard to the Morocco problem," and then he added some reflections on the Moorish cruelties in the camps of Monte Arruit where 1500 Spanish soldiers were assassinated. "Assassinated?" Mr. Prieto called out. "Yes, assassinated." Mr. de la Clerva responded, "because after agreement for the surrender of the position and the handing over to the Moors of the Spanish arms had been made, the rebels in their villainy assassinated the Spaniards without pity. After that who has any right to speak of cruelties supposed to have been perpetrated by our troops?" At the same time I must state that the military authorities at Melilla, anticipating the instructions of the government, have issued orders that no cruelties of any kind whatsoever shall be practiced on the persons of the Moors."

Up to this point there had been a frequent complaint that the debate

was being unnecessarily prolonged in consequence of the government not having made any statement of its position and policy, the War Minister being the only member of the Cabinet who had spoken. González Honorio, the Foreign Minister, now rose to make a governmental declaration upon certain points of importance, drawing attention at the outset to the injury that might be done to the Spanish cause by saying in the Chamber that the Morocco enterprise was not popular in Spain, as had been done by some deputies in the course of the debate. Morocco was the touchstone in which the capacity and persistence of Spain were being viewed abroad.

Solidarity Complete

There was, he said, only a small minority in Spain that desired the abandonment of Morocco, and he censured Mr. Besteiro for saying such a thing as that there had been a Spanish Government that was ready to sell the Spanish zone, such as it was being very prejudicial to Spanish interests. He was favorable to the project for the route to the French zone from Tangier, an enterprise which the Spanish desired to see carried through. The organization of the administrative régime had been planned, and it would not present any international difficulty. Spain would remain faithful to the obligations of her protectorate. Solidarity between France and Spain upon all Moroccan questions was complete, and he did not think that the Tangier question would ever be able to diminish that solidarity.

Mr. Honorio, reviewing the antecedents of the present situation, went on to say that the idea of Spain's intervention in Morocco at the time that the sultans lost their authority was not an affair of the monarchists only but of republicans like Mr. Salmeron also. The idea of the status quo was being maintained by Spain, but then came the Algeciras conference and the events of 1909 and 1912, and a dilemma was presented. Either the Spanish zone would have to pass to the dominion of another country or Spain would have to defend it herself. In the Franco-English declaration it was laid down that the zone would be administered by Spain, that is to say, she would maintain direct action there. The protectorate signified that a pre-existing authority accepted the assistance of a protecting power.

Policy of Protectorate

In parts where the Sultan had not been able to impose his authority Spain was to exercise her protectorate with the Khalifa. In the Rif the tribes had no governors nominated by the Sultan but only chiefs appointed by themselves according to various systems. The policy of the present government was the policy of protectorate with the authority of the Khalifa, but in the exercise of that authority it was necessary that there should be proper respect for the real sources of effective power. Once native authority was set up in the Spanish zone they would have to keep watch over it to preserve tranquillity, giving such authority the armed assistance that it needed. Nearly always colonizing enterprises degenerated into armed intervention. A barbaric country would have an inclination toward violence, and then in the name of a desecrated church, of a school destroyed, or of a company robbed, the soldiers of the protected country had to improve themselves.

Among the many tasks that had fallen to Spain was that of guaranteeing the residency of the Khalifa, and the communication between Tetuan and Larache, of dominating Xauen and preparing the advance through Alhucemas which seemed to be less costly than attack by sea would be. The position of the Spanish Government was prejudiced by the occurrences in 1912 and 1921. In the Yebala region there was a center of continual rebellion which they had tried to stamp out. A curtain of isolation had been established round it. Military measures were necessary to achieve such objects, and their positions had to be established on the coast such as would serve as a refuge to the friendly tribes. In the Rif adverse fortune had compelled Spain not only to abandon territory, but the possession of companies and colonists and the state railway.

The most significant thing, in his opinion, was the moral situation that was created. On the eve of the recent disaster, Spain had both friends and enemies in the Rif, but on the day after it she had nothing but enemies. All the old enemy bitterness was awakened, and the spirit of patriotism was exalted. Of all peoples that had most despised of itself was the Moorish, but with the events of last July there had been created among the Moors the idea that they might be able to expel the Spaniards forever from their country. If Spain con-

quered, all the peoples of the Rif would be associated in solidarity with the crime of what had happened.

Organization of Spanish Zone

The same thing that was in the conscience of Spain was in that of the Rifians also, that there could be no pardon, that punishment was necessary. Part of the task that lay before Spain was that of chastisement. Punishment of such as had risked their fate with instruments of war was not enough; they would have to occupy the country of the tribes that had been most conspicuous for their crimes. The occupation would be transitory. The former rebels who came back there would have to submit to the conditions that were imposed upon them, and such as did not do that would have to remain excommunicated.

Mr. Honorio then dealt with the political, judicial and economic organization of the Spanish zone. On the fiscal and financial side, he said, very little progress had been made, and that was not through lack of attention and zeal on the part of the officials intrusted with the duties of taxation out there, but because the number of taxpayers liable to be taxed was very small. Up to the last two years it might be said that in the country, even in the Melilla district, the armed occupied was not sufficient extent to afford material for the development of a fiscal system based on commercial products. Various fiscal schemes were at present under consideration. Continuing with these efforts, and with the advance of the pacification, their ambition was that in some approaching budget they might achieve a balance between the civil, administrative and interventive expanses of the zone and its one yield, abolishing the subsidy that the Treasury gave to the Protectorate.

At the end of his speech, referring to international questions affecting Morocco, he said: "It is true that the Tangier problem remains unsolved, and upon this problem, without any renunciation of the interests and rights of Spain, which in the mind of every good Spaniard cannot be renounced, we must deliberate and negotiate with the utmost diligence; but from this local question, or private question as it might be better called, we do not deduce any unfortunate consequence for general relations with France, which are regarded as a lamskin behind which the enemy Capitalism was hiding itself.

The Man with a Vision

The credit for seeing the way out of this deadlock belongs in greatest measure to the veteran statesman of New South Wales, Sir Joseph Carruthers. Many laughed at his valiant slogan "A Million Farmers on a Million Farms," but Australians have begun to understand his vision. The New Settlers League, newly formed to encourage settlement and to insure fair play and a hearty welcome to the immigrant, met in interstate session in this city and adopted resolutions which they presented to the Prime Minister; and attached to these resolutions was the proposal of the dreamer of the Commonwealth, Sir Joseph Carruthers. And the scheme which the Prime Minister resolved upon and placed before the gathering of representatives of the states was in its essence that of the man of the million farms.

Sir Joseph Carruthers saw that the old policy of securing and bringing in settlers without having first made adequate provision for their well-being was dangerous and had deserved the suspicion cast upon it by official Labor. His plan was to assure the future by making Crown lands accessible by building railways, by constructing roads, by water conservation. Ambitious but sane developments of this nature were to be carried on by means of a British loan of £300,000 spent in six years. The huge development works necessary under this scheme would absorb the city's unemployed and also give the new settlers opportunity for profitable work in Australian conditions before they went on the land. Thus the newcomer would find a hearty welcome awaiting him, many friends, immediate employment, training in farming or dairying, and so forth, good land, easy communications with markets, and the possibility of cooperative effort with his fellows.

Part of this scheme, of course, would be the regulation of immigration in line with the preparedness of the states to absorb men on the newly available tracts. Moreover, it was not Sir Joseph Carruthers' intention that present methods should continue. He believes in improved training for the

PLANS TO DEVELOP AUSTRALIA MATURE

W. M. Hughes and Sir Joseph Carruthers Have Played a Large Part in Framing Extensive Settlement Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The triumphs of America's Mr. Hughes at Washington in the reconciling of differing viewpoints have been repeated on a small scale by Australia's Mr. Hughes in Melbourne. Having proposed a new arbitration scheme which is likely to have the approval of Radicals and Conservatives, the Australian Prime Minister has swung the premiers' conference into line with his plan for settling the vast empty spaces of the Commonwealth.

Labor's opposition to immigration, shown at the interstate conference of the party in Brisbane and in many pronouncements, has been primarily based on the apprehension that newcomers would compete for the available jobs and bring down wages. The existence of unemployment in the capital cities of the Australian states and the fact that the natural tendency of the newcomer has been to prefer the busy life of the metropolis and shun the isolation and strange hard conditions on the land, were thrown into the balance and outweighed with Labor the fear of Asiatic invasion. National safety, as an argument, was often re-ferred as a lamskin behind which the enemy Capitalism was hiding itself.

Having put her house in order, Australia expects to take in something like 100,000 suitable immigrants yearly, beginning next year with about 40,000. "Give me a proper scheme and I will bring out 100,000 immigrants annually," is the emphatic assurance of H. S. Gullett, Director of Immigration, whose fine work as war correspondent with the Australian mounted troops and fearless criticism of General Allenby have won him the respect of his countrymen.

Australia has been too intent on settling her returned men to take full advantage of the excellent free passage scheme of the imperial government, and dismay has been caused by the approaching termination of that scheme. Probably, however, arrangements will be made with the imperial authorities for a continuance, unless the scheme understood to have been framed by the recent imperial conference in London replaces it. Under the conference scheme, it is understood, about £2,000,000 a year will be spent on sending settlers to the British dominions, half the sum going to meet passage money and the other half being advanced to the new settlers.

Labor Premier Approves

Will the central government and the states now cooperate along the lines placed before the premiers' conference? For an answer one may look to Mr. Dooley, the Labor Premier of New South Wales.

"I think something will now be done to populate Australia," says Mr. Dooley, commenting on the recent conference in Melbourne. "The system of immigration upon which we have been working for years past, whereby we brought in immigrants without having provided land for them, has been wrong. The time has come when we should begin preparing the way for people coming to Australia, so that when we bring them here we have somewhere to place them. Sending men to make wild promises from one end of Great Britain to the other is wholly wrong. The way to get population is to make Australia the best place to live in. All other methods are so much humbug. I hope we shall see a great many people come here from Great Britain before long. Australia must be populated. But we must not make the mistake America made, and bring out European peoples to settle in national groups. If they come here they must come to be Australians, prepared if the need should be, to fight for Australia."

But the New Settlers League, with its intimate personal interest in the welfare of each new Australian from overseas, and some of the more practical state representatives, have recognized the need for a new scheme.

men about to go on the land, in co-operative schemes, in financial aid by rural banks or other sources, in efficiency.

Mr. Hughes' Stipulation

Mr. Hughes has declared for methods closely akin to those of Sir Joseph Carruthers, but he has emphasized the point that while the commonwealth government has been given control of immigration in Great Britain by consent of the states, yet his government is not prepared also to take full responsibility for the new development scheme in Australia unless it had full control of the expenditure and over the land to be developed.

In stressing this view at the premiers' conference, Mr. Hughes risked losing the support of those premiers who cling jealously to state rights and recent doctrines of unification or centralization of power. When he understood that two premiers were lined up against him on this issue, Mr. Hughes found a fair compromise by declaring that he would consider it reasonably satisfactory if any state gave such an undertaking, or entered into what would amount to a contract which would enable the federal government to say to the prospective immigrants: "This is what we are preparing to do in regard to preliminary employment on works in country districts, and settlement on the land when it is cleared and prepared."

This Hughes plan, or Carruthers plan, or New Settlers League plan, will cost money, much money. The bill may even run to £100,000,000 before safety is secured and reason calls "Enough." In raising this money there must be only one borrowing authority, stipulates Mr. Hughes, and so long as the proceeds flow into state treasuries for state development one is likely to find aught against the decision. The amount of the sums necessary, the fact that Britain must become a partner in such a colossal scheme, and the avoidance of state flirtations with New York lenders in connection with an imperial matter were probably all factors in the pronounced.

CRUISER BROOKLYN IS SOLD FOR \$41,666

named that something more will remain to be accomplished when the land has been opened up, communication made easy and financial aid assured. There is still the necessity for better living conditions in the country, and especially for decent accommodation for farm labor and for married couples; and there is the absolute necessity for provision against the glutting of markets and the exploitation of the orchardist.

Markets Essential

The Prime Minister recognizes that the development of overseas markets is a prime consideration in connection with the new immigration scheme, and the first requirement in connection with that must be the enactment of uniform regulations to insure the standard of the meat, dairy produce, and preserved, dried and fresh fruit sent out of the Commonwealth. With such uniformity, and with the states and federal authorities cooperating in the establishment of selling agencies overseas, there should be greater opportunities for the present and future primary producers of Australia.

"Having put her house in order, Australia expects to take in something like 100,000 suitable immigrants yearly, beginning next year with about 40,000. "Give me a proper scheme and I will bring out 100,000 immigrants annually," is the emphatic assurance of H. S. Gullett, Director of Immigration, whose fine work as war correspondent with the Australian mounted troops and fearless criticism of General Allenby have won him the respect of his countrymen.

During the year ending August 31, 1920, California shipped 35,077 cgs of oranges and grapefruit, and 5650 car-loads of lemons, making a total of 46,757 cgs of citrus fruits from the entire State. The exchange shipments represented 73.7 per cent of the entire crop shipped.

"The returns for the fruit shipped through the exchange, f. o. b. cars California, approximated \$59,221,329 for the 1919-20 citrus crop. Based on the exchange returns, the returns to California for the total crop was approximately \$81,200,000, representing a delivered value in the wholesale markets of the United States of \$106,500,000, including \$25,400,000 of freight and refrigeration charges. The retail dealer paid out approximately \$121,100,000 for the fruit, and the consumer paid nearly \$168,000,000 for it. This year the figures will be larger, the returns available up to October 31 showing the growers had received something like \$83,537,344 for the 1921 citrus crop."

CITRUS FRUITS OF CALIFORNIA COMPOSE A MAJOR INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The production of gold in California for 1920 was compelled to give way to the production of vegetable gold in the form of oranges, according to figures just compiled in a survey made for the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce by G. Harold Powell, general manager of the California Fruit Exchange. Discussing this subject with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Powell said:

"The value of the California citrus crop last year was approximately 4½ times as great as her production of gold for the same period. Thus the so-called Golden State has passed from the area of auriferous treasure to the more permanent and more golden citrus industry."

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SOUTH AFRICAN LADY MAYOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—Mrs. Wilson, the first lady mayor in the Union, was elected by 11 votes to 7 in the recent election at Germiston.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEW SOUTH WALES' ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Difference in Hours of Work and Rate of Wages in the Various States Results in Difficulties for the Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.

PUBLIC MONEY IN BRITISH COMPANIES

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—In pre-Federation days Australia was divided by Customs walls and the manufacturers of one state were penalized by another. Today the manufacturers of New South Wales are finding that unequal industrial conditions have built a new wall between states, and the Commonwealth as a whole is understanding that the products of low wages and long hours overseas can be tossed over high tariff barriers.

In New South Wales the Labor government recently created a new tribunal which has been awarding the 44-hour week in place of the 48-hour week to many industries in that state. The effect of this shortening of the working week is declared by New South Wales manufacturers to have imposed a handicap on them, as against their competitors in the nearest state, equivalent to the loss of one month in twelve—a loss of about 25 days in the working year, which is stated to represent an addition to overhead charges of \$1.2 per cent.

Moreover, the shorter hours have told on the investment of capital. During 1920 the amount invested in new companies and the increases to the capitalization of existing companies represented £75,000,000 in New South Wales and £61,000,000 in Victoria; but for the first half of 1921 the respective figures were £41,000,000 and £50,000,000, "a clear indication of the restrictive effect of shortening hours."

International Aspect

In its international aspect the case presented to the New South Wales Premier by the manufacturers was more striking. A representative of the steel industry stated that unless wages were reduced almost immediately 25 per cent and the working hours put back to 48, he was afraid that steel would have the same fate as copper.

"In 1915," said Mr. Charles Hoskins, "the basic wage for American steel workers was 10d. an hour, and in New South Wales it was 12d.; in 1920 it was 24d. in America and 22d. in New South Wales; on August 2, 1921, the American wage had been reduced to 12d., while at Lithgow, in New South Wales, it was 24d. The hours worked in American steel mills are 60 per week. Employers there get the same labor for £1000 as we do for £2000."

A representative of the Broken Hill Proprietary also emphasized the inroads made by foreign products upon the Australian steel market and stated that, owing to the reduction in wages and the long hours worked abroad, foreign steel and pig-iron could now be landed at less than Australian costs.

Mr. F. W. Hughes, of the Colonial Combining & Spinning Company, points out that while the position of those manufacturing goods for local consumption is bad, that of those engaged in production for export is still worse. In the American textile trade the hours are 52 per week and in Belgium and Germany they are longer.

The Premier, Mr. Dooley, held out little hope of a change. He declared that no imports should be permitted unless the goods had been manufactured under conditions equivalent to those prevailing in Australia.

Undersold by Victoria

At a recent conference between representatives of employers and employees in this state, called to discuss the problem of unemployment, the president of the Employers Federation pointed out that the manufacturing industries in New South Wales were not able to enter into competition with other states of the Commonwealth and the result was the existing unemployment. Other states could produce and sell more cheaply. For instance, Victorian bottles were being sold in New South Wales below the price at which they could be made locally.

A Victorian voice is that of Mr. T. R. Ashworth, president of the Employers Federation of that state, who maintains that recent Labor policy has injured wage earners by reducing production, lowering real wages and promoting unemployment. Unduly short hours and go-slow methods in some callings have reduced the efficiency of labor, and the investment of capital has lessened. At the same time employers must remember, he says, that the present shortcomings of labor are a reaction against the inevitable past errors associated with the development of a new industrial system.

In Queensland, which is under a Labor government, the difficulties faced in New South Wales have been also experienced. Recently Mr. Justice McCawley, president of the Queensland Arbitration Court, pointed out that the court was confronted with the impossible task of reconciling two conflicting duties, one being the award of wages and conditions in line with Queensland standards, and the other the fixing of a wage that would enable employers to withstand competition from low-wage states which, in addition, had often the advantage arising from mass production. The president declined to grant a 44-hour week to the Queensland branch of the Australian Saddlery and Leather Workers Federation, because of the pressure of interstate competition and the depressed state of the industry.

Five days later Mr. Justice Powers, president of the Commonwealth Arbitrators' Association, refused an application by the Federated Coopers of Australia for an award reducing hours from 48 to 44, although the coopers had forced a 44-hour week in the industry in Victoria and in Western Australia by "direct action" and had been granted it in New South Wales by the Industrial Court.

Thus the state and the commonwealth courts are recognizing, and in attempting to meet, those economic forces which overflow all bounds of state or nationality.

PUBLIC MONEY IN BRITISH COMPANIES

Since Beginning of War About £12,000,000 Have Been Invested in a Variety of Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England.—A White Paper issued recently sets forth the amount of public money invested in registered companies by the British Government. It shows that from the beginning of the war something like £12,000,000 have so far been invested in a variety of companies.

The largest investment is in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, namely, £2,500,000. Money was put into this company by the Treasury on 10 separate occasions, beginning July 22, 1914. The last and biggest investment in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company was £1,900,000 in March, 1920. The Disposal and Liquidation Commission has one investment, namely, £1,450,000 in British Cellulose and Chemical Manufacturing Company; and the Foreign Office also has one, namely, nearly £2,000,000 in the Commercial Bank of Siberia. The latter investment was made in February, 1918.

Details of the amount of public money invested in registered companies by the government are as follows:

t. s. d.
British Dyestuffs Corporation Limited..... 1,700,601
Turkish Petroleum Co..... 40,000
British America Nickel Corp (of Canada)..... 629,618 6 1
Mitsubishi Flax Development Company, Ltd..... 33,000
Chesterton Water Co., Ltd..... 320
Monmouth Shipbuilding Co., Ltd..... 490,000

The Standard Shipbuilding & Eng'g Co., Ltd..... 656,250
The Standard Property Co., Ltd.....
Suez Canal Company..... 4,050,000
Cunard Steamship Company..... 2,600,250
Anglo-Persian Oil Co..... 5,200,000
Home Grown Sugar, Ltd..... 375,000
Flax Cultivation, Ltd..... 331,000
Wessex Flax Factories, Ltd..... 38,000
British Cellulose & Chemical Manufact'g Co., Ltd..... 1,450,000
Commercial Bank of Siberia 1,198,371 8 7

With regard to the sum of £656,250, allocated to three companies, the entire assets or liabilities of the companies are vested in the Board of Trade, and the greater part of the physical assets have been included in the sale of the Monmouth Shipbuilding Company. These three companies went into voluntary liquidation on May 7, 1921. Of the sum invested in the Cunard Steamship Company, £1,560,000 has been repaid and the equivalent stock canceled.

DIVIDENDS

Reading Company, quarterly of 2% on common, payable February 9 to stock of January 17, and 1 per cent on second preferred, payable January 12 to stock of December 30.

American Shipbuilding, extra of 3 1/2% on common and quarterly of 1 1/2% on common and preferred, all payable February 1 to stock of January 14.

Procter & Gamble, quarterly of 2% on 3% preferred, payable January 14 to stock of December 24.

Pennsalt, Ltd., quarterly of 2% on common, payable February 15 to stock of February 4, and 1 1/2% on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 21.

Welsbach Company, semiannual of 3 1/2% on preferred, payable December 31 to stock of December 28.

American Screw, quarterly of 1 1/2% and extra of 1%, payable January 3 to stock of December 24.

Farr Alpacas, quarterly of 2%, payable December 31 to stock of December 20.

Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable January 2 to holders of record December 20.

B. B. & R. Knight, quarterly of 2% on first preferred, payable January 3 to stock of December 24.

STEEL PRICE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland.—A notable instance of reviving industry on the Clyde is the order issued by the Anchor Line for vessels on the stocks to be finished. This has come about through a price war in steel products, which seems to have begun. The breaking of the association between Scottish and English steel manufacturers has been quickly followed by English-made ship plates and angles being offered in Clyde yards at £1 per ton less than the Scottish minimum price. As an outcome of the drop in prices, Clyde shipbuilders have received instructions to proceed with suspended orders.

CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR

NEW YORK, New York—Cuban-American Sugar Company reports for the year ended September 30, 1921, net loss, after charges and depreciation, of \$7,896,731, against a net profit of \$12,117,191, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$11.56 a share (par \$10) on \$10,000,000 common in the previous year.

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Manufacturers Have Attention Focused Upon Coming Month When Evidence of Revival of Business Should Be Felt

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—All shoe manufacturers have their attention focused upon the coming month when it is expected that the first tangible evidence of a revival of business will be felt, as the midwinter visit of the buyers is then due, and reservations indicate that it will outnumber all previous yearly openings. Individual preparations to receive them are quite complete; exaggerated styles, however, will be conspicuously absent, lower prices, with qualities of wear and comeliness featuring all lines.

Other large shoe markets of the country report conditions dull, though no more so than is experienced during the close of a calendar year. An exception is noticeable in the manufacturing centers where the factories are still running quite up to capacity limits.

Were laborers of all trades in better demand, and their wages commensurate with the times, the shoe business might become active without extraordinary explorations, for stocks of shoes average low.

The Packer Hide Market

Latest reports from the Chicago packer hide market show sales of ordinary volume only, prices being quite firm. Bookings follow: Year

8,000 Oct. Nov. Dec. Koe Na Cows .14 1/2 .14 1/2 .14 1/2
9,000 Oct. Nov. Dec. Hwy Na Cows .14 1/2 .14 1/2 .14 1/2
8,000 Oct. Nov. Dec. Hwy Na Cows .16 .15 .15
3,500 Oct. Nov. Dec. Na Bulls .10 .10 .10
1,500 Oct. Nov. Dec. Na Bulls .09 1/2 .12 .12
1,000 April to Dec. Br Bulls .08 1/2 .10 .10

The strike in the western packing plants has now spread to New York, although some of the smaller ones, east of Chicago, are still tranquil.

Buyers are prone to trade with those employing experienced hands, as the strike breakers lack skill in pulling off, therefore hides are liable to come more or less cut and scarred. Furthermore production is also restricted, so that one thing or another is bewildering buyers and keeping prices firm.

Stocks of hides are small, the strike contributing to that feature as well as the comparatively light demand for meat. There are a few hides back of December in the open market, although a liberal offer might induce the tanning packers to let a portion of their reserves go. The market is too firm to interest regular tanners, for high hides and cheap leather are not apt to instill activity into a dull market. Country hides are dull and easy. Frigidaire hides are held for an advance, hence the reported dull business in them.

The Leather Market

Oak and union sole leathers are moving in fair quantities. Boston tanners report a shortage of heavy weights, with a much improved demand for the lighter weights, also bellies and shoulders. The Philadelphia tanners' statement regarding immediate conditions is optimistic. Overweights are so well sold up that tanners require buyers to take a certain percentage of the lighter weights in their purchases.

The Chicago market is also busy. Heavy leather is scarce, with eight and nine iron leather filling the lack. Tanners report a brisk demand for the lower grades and prime offal. Prices in all three markets are strong, with an advance already appearing in choice tonnages.

The Boston calfskin market is dull, the lower grades getting the major call at offerings tempting when large lots are involved. Clean up lots were on the market last week from 25 to 15 cents.

Chicago tanners are holding prices firmly on their better grades, but have been, of late, quite approachable to offers of sizable blocks. The reported activity, though comparatively small, keeps up regardless of the holiday apathy. There are rumors of several smart trades, at a low price, but quotations rule strong, and at a range of prices which buyers will appreciate a more encouraging labor situation.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Guantanamo Sugar Company

for the year ended September 30, 1921, reports, a deficit, after charges and depreciation, of \$18,184, against a surplus of \$1,840,148 in the previous year.

An exchange to be known as The Sino-Foreign Stock and Produce Exchange, Ltd., has been organized in Hong Kong, China. The Hong Kong Government has registered the enterprise.

The Durant Motor Company of New York announces that it has received a contract for 15 trainloads of automobiles to be shipped to California for Pacific coast distribution.

For the moment patent leather is not active, still. Boston tanners are not disturbed, as the coming season is expected to be an unusually busy one. The foreign trade calls for more or less weekly, and that too is likely to increase as the winter wanes.

The Boston glazed kid tanners are booking fair sized orders on all grades, particularly on the two extremes. This unseasonable trading is from the local and western markets, and may be significant of what is to come later. Notwithstanding this condition, prices quoted are not final. Offers for quantities, which the supply on hand is sufficient to satisfy, have been accepted, though well under asking prices.

Philadelphia tanners are doing equally as well, inquiries being daily received for quotations on the top and medium grade. The nearby trade, however, is none too good, but the demand from the west, though ordinary now, has a future of much promise.

SITE FOR POWER PLANT

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A recent purchase of 15 acres in the extreme northwest corner of Indiana from the Eggers estate, credited to the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company and other steel interests, was by Samuel Insull and associates as the site of a proposed power plant to supply electric current to steel cities around Chicago. The price paid was \$21,800 an acre.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

NEW YORK, New York—Daily average gross crude oil production in the United States, in the week ended December 17, was 1,365,105 barrels, against 1,361,000 in the previous week and 1,390,775 in the week ended December 18, 1920, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

IMPROVEMENT IN NEW YORK MARKET

Evidence of Strength in Closing Days of Last Week and the Reaction Is Regarded as Over

NEW YORK, New York—Although there was reactionary tendency in the stock market during the greater part of last week, a considerable improvement was manifest in the closing days, and on Saturday there was pronounced strength. It is the consensus of opinion that the weakness of the past week or two, which halted a strong upward movement of several months' duration, has about ended. The hardening of money rates was the chief factor in the reaction, and these eased, substantially toward the close of the week, when there was a general strengthening in the security markets. The average of 20 industrial stocks declined from 80.95 December 16, to 79.31 December 23, while rails dropped from 74.38, to 73.89, and corporates from 32.31 to 30.78.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending December 24, 1921, with the highest and lowest and last quotations:

17,000 Ajax Rubber 17 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
2,700 Am Agri C 20 29 1/2 29 1/2
3,000 Am Bosch 38 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2
9,300 Am Can 34 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2
1,800 Am H & L pfds 61 58 1/2 58 1/2
16,100 Am Int Corp 43 1/2 39 1/2 40 1/2
9,400 Am Land 104 102 102
16,200 Am Loaf 12 12 12
5,700 Am Supert 82 1/2 78 1/2 78 1/2
18,400 Am Tel & Tel 117 1/2 113 1/2 113 1/2
10,100 Am Wool 81 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2
1,500 Am Anaconda 45 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2
13,400 Atl Gulf 33 1/2 30 1/2 31 1/2
55,800 Baldwin 97 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2
8,200 Beth St B 57 55 1/2 55 1/2
13,100 Black Par 122 118 1/2 119 1/2
12,000 Blue Cross 12 12 12
15,200 Chandler 51 47 1/2 47 1/2
15,500 Chas. L. & W. 121 1/2 118 1/2 118 1/2
65,800 Gen Asphalt 89 1/2 83 1/2 83 1/2
4,100 Gen Elec 141 1/2 138 1/2 138 1/2
57,900 Gen Mot 11 10 10 10
11,600 Int Paper 55 1/2 51 1/2 52 1/2
16,000 Kelly-Spring 44 1/2 40 1/2 42 1/2
18,000 Kress C 26 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
2,300 Kress Val 12 12 12
46,000 Lima Loco 97 1/2 91 1/2 91 1/2
17,100 Marine pfds 65 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2
93,600 Mex Pet 41 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2
4,500 Mont Ward 14 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
7,200 N Y Central 75 72 1/2 73 1/2
13,700 New Haven 13 12 12 12
18,300 North Pac 80 1/2 77 1/2 78 1/2
11,200 Ohio Pac 58 1/2 56 1/2 56 1/2
11,300 St. Louis 81 78 1/2 78 1/2
11,100 St. Louis of N. J. 187 178 182 1/2
8,200

RHODESIA'S PLAN TO ASSIST SETTLERS

Under New Land Apportionment Scheme, an Extensive Initial Outlay of Capital Will Not Be Required to "Work" Farms

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The circumstance that Southern Rhodesia, and, for the matter of that, Northern Rhodesia, too, is clamoring for representative government to take the place of the Chartered Company rule, is known of everybody; but not the scheme underlying the demand. Before its character is established it is necessary, perhaps, to say that Winston Churchill, His Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been receiving a deputation from Rhodesia, with the endeavor—assisted by Downing Street—of defining the new status, which must come after the chartered reign expires.

This new status may be (1) entry into the Union of South Africa; (2) Crown Colony government, i.e., directly under the British Colonial Office; or (3) responsible government, namely, the famous "dominion home rule." Without waiting to explain that government direct from Whitehall is quite unlikely to be any improvement on government from London Wall (the headquarters of the British South Africa or Chartered Company), and union with the Anglo-Dutch Government at the Cape might offend the British susceptibilities of the Rhodesians, the writer will show what is behind the movement to secure independence for this handful of white people who constitute the inhabitants of this great territory of 150,000 square miles (for Southern Rhodesia alone) which owes its existence to the genius of Cecil Rhodes.

Scheme to Settle Country

There is, then, behind "responsibility" and "independence" a vast scheme for settling the country and thus helping to solve a twofold problem: that of providing work and opportunity for the many unemployed persons in Great Britain, and that of giving moral support to General Smuts in his effort to promote settlement in the teeth of Dutch opposition. And, of course, the direct effect would be to develop and enrich Rhodesia.

Briefly, the settlement project is to tax the vast tracts of land not held in "beneficial occupation" in Rhodesia. The traveler in those spacious realms is immediately impressed by the great acreage on either side of the line, and running endlessly for miles and miles, which has no cultivation. This is noticeable even in the section notoriously favorable to agriculture. Elsewhere, particularly in what is known as Matabeland, this is less surprising, for the chief industry there is stock raising. The settlement plan is to have the land valued and a tax affixed to it, which would speedily induce the absentees owner of it (for he is generally the culprit) either to turn his land to profitable uses or to cut it into serviceable farms for others to work. In the latter case he would be well disposed toward any immigration scheme.

Rise in Land Price Awaited

One of the great landowners in the Chartered Company, which, not unnaturally, has taken some of the best country to itself. Like other holders of great tracts, it is waiting for a rise in the price of land in the hope of a successful liquidation. The Liebig Company has an immense territory of a million acres over which roam thousands of head of cattle. It has been said in Rhodesia that the extract company only paid three pence an acre for its ground, the chartered authorities taking shares in the undertaking. There are doubtless other instances of much the same thing.

Rhodesia certainly needs development; it is starved for men and money. Thirty-three thousand five hundred persons—the disappointing figure of the last census—show up like a white ribbon on a black garment of 750,000 natives. That is the position. If Rhodesia is to go ahead, it must have population—white men are anxious to labor and to live by commerce and industry. And, hitherto, the paralyzing drawback has been that there is no encouragement to new settlers, no call to new energies, backed up by a plan.

Large Investment Unneeded

It is true that, vaguely, Rhodesia was supposed to invite the small capitalist, the man with £2000 or £3000, who could embark in mining or take up a farm; but, then, everybody has not that amount—indeed, there is a singular lack in this "lean year" of men thus provided. Here is where the scheme comes in. One need not have this amount of money, for part of the idea is a grant of land free to those who will work it. And such funds as are required will be furnished by the land tax without the cost of a penny to the imperial exchequer. This is certainly a great consideration at the present time, when the shoulders of the taxpayer are weighted down with imposts.

And more hopeful still is the scheme of cooperative groups of farmers who will be established on the land: self-contained little communities, each with its school, its cinema, its information department and farming center, where pupils will be instructed in the art of agriculture as applied to Rhodesia. By these means will be avoided the loneliness, which is so much dreaded, especially by the settler's wife, and the failures that come from want of knowledge of local conditions.

Experience will be supplied (together, no doubt, with the kindly spirit that goes with it in Rhodesia) by old settlers who will aid the newcomers with their wisdom and practical skill.

FRANCE AWAITS THE NEW MILITARY LAW

Since Cut in Budgetary Expenditure Is Vital Matter, Frenchmen Are Asking When the Army Is to Be Reduced

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Three years after the armistice France still awaits the new military law. The young Frenchman does not know whether he will be called upon to serve for three years, or two years, or 18 months, or one year, in the French army of tomorrow. At Washington, Mr. Briand certainly promised that the period of compulsory military service would be cut down to 18 months, but there is as yet no guarantee that the new regime will be inaugurated at an early date. Doubtless the French authorities postponed their production of a bill until after the Washington Conference. But it is strange how long this reform has been held up.

It is interesting to look at the present position. In practice it has been decided, since the armistice to make all young Frenchmen serve two years instead of three in the army. There are no exceptions. Everybody is compelled to serve. The inconveniences of conscription in peace time are such that it is hardly necessary to dwell upon them. They are obvious to anyone who gives moment's thought to the matter. Germany has an advantage economically over France because she has no conscription and only a small army of a professional kind. The soldier is an idler. At a moment when production is necessary all young Frenchmen of a certain age are subtracted from the productive activities of the country. The evil effects of barrack life on the conscript have been proclaimed by many generals. The career of every Frenchman is postponed or interrupted at a critical age.

Released After Two Years

In 1888 the period of service was reduced from five years to three. In 1905 it was reduced to two years. In 1913, just before the war, it was increased to three years. The period has not been definitely fixed since the war but soldiers are being released after two years under the colors. The curious thing is that a year ago there was a considerable row in France because Andrew Lefèvre, then Minister of War, delayed bringing in the measure. A warning was issued by a well-known brother who says that most lodges are like munition factories during the war, working at high pressure and making Masons at a rate never before experienced. The only lodge that does not share in the excitement in New Zealand is the Lodge of Research, which is not a degree manufactory. He thinks that words of warning are necessary in order that the brake may be applied to the present high rate of speed and greater care be exercised in the loading of the train in the future.

An excess of candidates must, he says, lead to a restricted supervision in admissions. The aim of a lodge is to be equal not in numerical progression, but in its record of good works performed. Lodges must not become hidebound with the forms of ritual ceremonial without giving effect to the lessons therein contained, nor must quality be sacrificed to quantity. Only suitable propositions must be accepted even if the numerical progress of the lodge during the year be off.

A similar warning has also been uttered by the grand secretary of England and other prominent brethren in other jurisdictions. Some years since, an endeavor was made in England to gather in all and sundry, but the absurdity of this policy has now been realized.

The Royal Arch degree continues to make progress in South Australia, and, according to a report just issued by the assistant grand scribe, J. R. Robertson, increased interest is being manifested by the members in the work of their respective chapters. During the year ending June 30 last there was a net increase of 129, making the total number of subscribing members 894. Two new chapters were formed during the year and another warrant was issued after the close of the financial year. A. W. Piper, K. C., has again been elected as first grand principal and A. A. L. Piper and H. K. Wandt have been elected as second and third principals.

Masonic parades and services are now becoming a feature of Masonic life in Australia, and one such has just been held at the Baptist chapel, Glen Orchard, whose minister, B. E. C. Tuck, is chaplain of the Parkside Lodge.

MAP OF THE GRAND LEBANON

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BEIRUT, Syria—"Illustration," in a recent number, published a map of the Lebanon countries with the name "Grand Lebanon." It is the first time that the Lebanon figures as the independent name of a country on a European map.

One point which it is necessary to make is that when the period of three years is reduced by half, the strength of the army is not necessarily reduced by half. There are these voluntary contingents and there are the black troops which will help to keep up the numbers. It is therefore not true to say that there is any idea of cutting down the French army to half its present size.

Moreover, military experts have themselves pointed out that the strength of a nation which has conscription does not depend upon the length of service. A nation which keeps its men under arms for one year is just as strong as a nation which keeps its men under arms for three years. The explanation is, of course, that the strength of a nation depends upon the number of its trained men who can be mobilized quickly. The exact number who are to be found in barracks at a given moment is totally irrelevant.

How Much Training Is Needed

Provided the period of military service is long enough for the efficient training of the men, they are better working in the fields and factories than in barracks in the interior of the country. The whole point is how long does it take to train a man. It is increasingly held that one year is long enough. The experience of the war was surely conclusive and it is mere waste of time, of money, and of labor, to retain men under the colors for a day longer than is necessary to prepare them to respond to the mobilization order should it ever be necessary. These are views which are widely held and there will presently be a

considerable discussion on this question. In France there are many militarists who seem to believe that the longer a man can be kept in barracks the stronger the country becomes and against this fallacy the more reasonable elements are loudly protesting. When the matter is brought up there will doubtless be some excitement, for even before the war the stormiest scenes in the Chamber were those connected with the passing of the three years' law. It is unlikely that the introduction of the new bill can be postponed much longer. France cannot afford her army. That is the simple truth. Last year something like 7,000,000 francs was spent upon the naval and military forces of France and although there is a considerable nominal reduction in the estimate for next year, it is by no means certain that the estimates will be not exceeded. Now it is becoming a vital matter of immediate concern that in every direction budgetary expenditure should be pared down to the lowest possible point. It is no wonder that Frenchmen are asking when the definite reduction of the active army is to take place.

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Manager

MASONRY'S GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP IS CALLED ABNORMAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Political workers in general, speakers and organizers especially, are already showing exceptional activity. It is felt certain that the general election cannot be deferred beyond 1922, and many believe that it may be hurried on in the latter part of this year. The headquarters of the Coalition group is somewhat like a hive of bees, so much coming and going is there, and the women's section is working already at almost double pressure.

Besides meetings arranged in every corner of England and Scotland to be addressed by well-known women, there are extensive plans to penetrate to remote country districts. It is felt that in many of the villages—some of them far from a railway or large town—life in the winter evenings is apt to be dull. Political meetings are being arranged, a band of workers visiting each village first to prepare the way, and advertise the coming speaker.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"THE DOVER ROAD"

A. A. Milne's New Comedy
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Dover Road," by A. A. Milne, produced by Guthrie McClintic at the Bijou Theater, New York City, yesterday, December 23, 1921. The cast:

George Riddell
The Staff
Phyllis Carrington, Ann Winslow, Edwin H. More, George Nolan Latimer
Charles Cherry Leonard
Reginald Mason Anne
Winifred Lenihan Eustacia
Molly Pearson Nicholas
Lyonel Watts

NEW YORK, New York—Go to the Bijou Theatre.

This is the most felicitous manner in which this reviewer can express to all playgoers his best wishes for the holiday season.

And what will you see there? You will see Mr. Latimer, talking for all the world like the funny little man in Barrie's "Dear Brutus," stopping two eloping couples on the Dover Road, imprisoning them under proper chaperonage in his house by the way, and at the end of the week proving to them without so much as a single "I told you so," that they didn't really wish to elope, anyway. As Mr. Nicholas said, they had learned all they wished to know of each other in one week.

But what you see at the Bijou will not be so valuable as what you hear. You will hear lines that Barrie might have written, wit and humor that warms your heart and sends you home liking the world a little bit better, quite a little.

You will see acting such as Charles Cherry seldom has had the opportunity to do before. Mr. Latimer will come into your theatrical memories to stay there, alongside of that fanciful gentleman in "Dear Brutus," whose intonation his resembles so pleasingly. You will see Molly Pearson, the same who pulled the strings, as a delightful Eustacia who finds happiness only when gushingly bestowing her unwanted attentions upon some man who thinks something is the matter with him. Reginald Mason you will recognize at once as a comedian of first rank. Winifred Lenihan, after you get used to her rather straight-backed method, will charm you another of the slopers. Lyonel Watts you will like, in every word and gesture, and George Riddell will show you a stage butler like none you ever dreamed possible.

Glancing back over that paragraph, one might suppose that this cast approached perfection. It gets as near perfection as any group of actors could be expected to get. And these players were gathered together and directed by Guthrie McClintic. No, you haven't heard of him before, and that, possibly, is even better news than the arrival of Mr. Milne's joyous play. It had come to us alone it would have been welcomed without stint, but it is doubly welcome because it brings us a new producer. He is a producer with taste. He had the taste to select the Milne play. He had the taste to cast it, direct it and set it as a gentleman should. This is no criticism of other producers hereabouts. It is as high praise as one can call up just now for the new producer.

Mr. Milne has done better with Mr. Latimer than he did with Mr. Pin; better than he has done with any of his other work. You won't be satisfied, after you have stayed that week in the house by the side of the Dover Road, until you have spent a few more joyous evenings with Mr. Milne's essays out of Punch. You will demand more Milne, more McClintic, and you will realize that your faith that true humor had not passed out of the theater was justified.

THEATRICAL NOTES

After the Irish Players from the Abbey Theater, Dublin, the Ulster Players from Belfast, who have not been seen in England since the beginning of the war, return to London in January in "The Drunks." The Ulster Players organization was originally founded as the Ulster Literary Theater, and was started in Belfast in the early days of the Celtic revival. The little group of enthusiasts who founded it centralized their efforts; and their first dramas were limited to descriptions of the lives of farming folk in Ulster and Down. The company then consisted of amateurs, and appeared in halls and concert rooms. By degrees, however, their fame spread to such an extent that the large audiences they attracted made it necessary for them to invade the regular theater. The Ulster Players are now all experienced actors and actresses. They are, however, still amateurs in the sense that they follow other professions, as school-teachers, writers and artists. The organization is run as a commonwealth, every one receives the same remuneration and any profits accrue to the author.

Shakespeare in Berlin is being offered at both the Stadttheater and the Volkstheater. The performances at either house are given with characteristic thoroughness; and, being markedly "stilted" (as the Teutonic poros has it), are devoid of anything but the simplest of scenic accessories. It is a case of "the play, and nothing but the play." Berlin, however, asks for nothing better; and the result is the stage carpenter and costumer count for very little besides actors and actresses who know their work. This is distinctly as it should be, and sets London playgoers a good example.

Haddad Ritter, the German-Polish poet, has just had his comedy, called, oddly enough, "The Tragedy of Eumenes," performed at the Burgtheater, in the Franzens Ring. The performance being a commemorative one, it was preceded by a prologue especially written for the occasion by Dr. Anton Wildgans, the theater's director.

Max Pallenberg, who appeared some time ago in London, when the "Mir-

cis" was staged at Olympia under the name of Reinhardt, is now in Vienna, playing in Molière's "Le Malade Imaginaire" and "L'Avar" at the Raimundtheater. He is the most popular light comedian in Austria, but is more often seen in Berlin than in Vienna.

"MRS. THISTLETON'S PRINCESS," BY HOPE

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Mrs. Thistleton's Princess," a comedy in three acts (based on a story of the same name), by Anthony Hope, presented by the Play Actors at the Royal Theater, London. The cast:

Mr. Thistleton Frederick Moyne

Dr. MacDonald F. Rawson Buckley

Miss Miles Wilfrid Gordon

General Rantzen Ben Webster

Mr. Thistleton Laurence Leyton

Mrs. Marstold Frances Wetherall

Miss Carr Laura Smithson

Miss Dunlop Dora Gregory

Molly Thistleton Delsy Elliston

Sara Molly Balvald-Hewitt

Princess Vera of Boravia Susan Richmond

LONDON, England—Anthony Hope is as impossibly romantic as when, in a time which looked more kindly on romance than is the habit of today, he took the world by storm with "The Prisoner of Zenda." In those days most of us knew little enough of the middle part of the map of Europe, and it was easy to slip a Ruritania in among the more authentically recorded states. Latterly the searchlight of politics has played more, revealingly on that region than on any other, and one would have thought that there was little room for an imaginary kingdom between the still unsettled boundaries of the new republics. But fortunately Anthony Hope thinks otherwise, though it is not Ruritania but Boravia which is his present concern.

He does not indeed take us there, but only to the pretty village of Parva, which is not too far from London for a busy lawyer to make it his home. But to Southam Parva comes the Princess Vera, the rightiful but exiled Queen of Boravia, who is a client of that same busy lawyer. Naturally enough, Southam Parva, unused to royalties, regards her visit as an event of great importance, and Mrs. Thistleton, the lawyer's wife, invites her neighbors to do her guest honor. It is a delightful scene where this self-assured lady explains and rehearses them in the etiquette of the occasion. The sparring between Mrs. Thistleton and the critical Miss Dunlop of the Elms—"she is always called Miss Dunlop of the Elms": it is a sort of local title—is, both here and later, among the best dialogue in the play.

But, alas, it transpires that the beautiful Vera, although a princess and "de jure" a queen, is a very poor one. In fact, her total assets are a £5 note and her liabilities include a heavy debt to Mr. Thistleton for legal expenses. Something has to be arranged—and that something is that she who arrived at Southam Parva as plain Fräulein Friedenstein, the "nearly German" governess of the younger Miss Thistleton. And quite soon this queer situation ceases to seem queer to Southam Parva, and even those who do not like Miss Dunlop of the Elms, suspect that she is indeed a royal guest remains as plain Fräulein Friedenstein, the governess. Only Philip Tregaskis, the young journalist who had so upset the others by coming to the reception in the wrong sort of clothes, does not forget. For him Vera is always a queen. In England he is a radical, but in Boravia he is a legitimist.

But if Vera has dwindled from a queen to a governess, she has remained a very charming young woman. Even Mr. Thistleton grows discreetly sentimental about her, and Tregaskis, of course, is only restrained from declaring himself by his ever-present sense of her great dignity. Charles Miles is not so reticent, and since he comes to the manor house as the tactfully acknowledged, though not yet declared, suitor for the hand of Bebbie Thistleton, the situation becomes a little difficult. A solution is found by the tactical skill of Mrs. Thistleton and the good sense of Vera. Mollie is to have another governess, and Vera to transfer her tutorial activities to the daughter of Mrs. Perkins of Maida Hill.

It is not that change, however, which she is actually called upon to make. On the very morning of her departure, news comes that there is revolution in Boravia and that "Long live Queen Vera" is being shouted in the streets. So Vera prepares for a longer and more momentous journey than to Maida Hill.

It is all quite unlikely, but very charming. Sir Anthony has a light and skillful hand. If he is sentimental, he is never mawkish, and he has a neat wit and a sure humor. The warm reception accorded to his play by an audience which included many prominent members of the theatrical profession was thoroughly well deserved.

It is to be hoped that the play will be made accessible to a wider public. There is plenty of room on the stage today for such sunny and gracious pieces as "Mrs. Thistleton's Princess."

Miss Susan Richmond played the part of the princess with appropriate charm. Her mingling of humor and wistfulness was exactly right, and her foreign accent had just the emphasis, and no more, that was to be expected from a clever and well-educated Boravian lady. Mr. Ben Webster as Tregaskis was the man for the rôle, for he is as impossibly romantic as Sir Anthony himself. A very accomplished and satisfying piece of acting was that of Mrs. Frances Wetherall as the Napoleon but warm-hearted Mrs. Thistleton, and as the severe Miss Dunlop, Miss Dora Gregory was equally good. Nor did the rest of the company fall below the standard set by the principals.

Max Pallenberg, who appeared some time ago in London, when the "Mir-

PLAY REVIVALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Quite as much judgment is required to know what old plays to revive as to know what new plays to produce. In some ways more." A man who understands plays and acting has a fair knowledge and experience of the theater, and is in close touch with the public—qualifications in which most managers are deficient—should be able to form more than a rough opinion of the chances of any untried play.

But when a play has been produced several years ago there comes into the matter an additional factor that is apt to mislead. It is natural to assume that a play which made a big success in its day is more likely to prove popular now than a play which did not do so. Yet this is pure assumption. The British public of today is not going to take a play to its heart simply because it was liked a dozen years ago, nor is it going to look askance on a play merely because it failed to attract an earlier generation.

In the first place, the present-theater-going public is a "product of the war," bearing much the same relation to the much smaller and better versed theater-going public of the old days, as the New Army bears to the Old Contingents. It knows nothing of the theater of even seven years ago.

In the second place, although the public, despite the assurances of managers to the contrary, is the least fickle body in the kingdom, it is not exempt from the action of time, and is ever changing. Now it is not easy to decide how far the success or failure of a play is due to permanent, as distinguished from ephemeral conditions, or to its intrinsic merits, as distinguished from extrinsic accident. The managers, who, to do them justice, rarely go into matters as deeply as that, might do well not to confuse their attention to past successes but to make search among the failures, for plays which might do better in a second innings than they did in the first.

It just so happens that at the present moment there are on the London West End stage five revivals which serve admirably to illustrate some points which a manager contemplating a revival should bear in mind. The plays revived are "The Beggar's Opera" (1728), "Ruddigore" (1887), "The Only Way" (1899), "Quality Street" (1902) and "The Speckled Band" (1910). That all these pieces are British through and through is no mere coincidence, the general rule being that for the purpose of revival, homemade plays are to be preferred. If one doubts this, let him recall what has happened in the recent revivals of Sardou, and ask himself which of the numerous American plays down to be seen in London has the remotest prospect of a second incarnation.

The first two places on the list, "The Beggar's Opera" and "Ruddigore," are both musical, and where there is music the question of revival becomes more complicated. But each of the two pieces has a "book" of dramatic movement, and all that need here be said of music is that it has kept many a piece alive that otherwise had no visible means of subsistence. In the history of either play may be seen the mutual independence of the permanent and ephemeral interests of a piece, as also the variation of appeal produced by time. "The Beggar's Opera," a curious forerunner of the Savoy Opera, was written to satirize (1) the Italian opera craze, (2) the political corruption of the time—the resemblances between Robin of Bagshot and Sir Robert Walpole are scandalously rubbed in—and (3) the bad manners and the false sentiment then in vogue in exalted circles.

Its immediate effect was to drive Italian opera off the stage for 10 years, and the other objects of its satire were effaced as the years went by. Yet the piece held the stage up to 1870 or so, one of the last Captain Macbeths being Sims Reeves. Then just as it had, for a time, eclipsed Italian opera, it was in turn eclipsed by Wagnerian opera. Now, revived with understanding by Mr. Nigel Playfair at the Lyric, Hammersmith, it has for the last 13 months or so been drawing crowds of people who had given up the theater in disgust, to an out-of-the-way quarter of London, hitherto rarely visited except on Boatrace Day. This it has done simply by its durable wit and humor and by the snatches of old song with which it is sprinkled liberally as with lavender. The untropical pleasure it gives today is as keen as and sweeter far than the delight felt by those who saw it of old at the Lincoln's Inn Fields' Theater, and could find a head for its every cap and a neck for every nose.

"Ruddigore" had no such welcome as had "The Beggar's Opera," but it was by no means the utter failure commonly supposed. It ran for 283 performances. In a speech made by Gilbert at the big dinner given in his honor, he blurted out, "People say 'Ruddigore' was a failure. Was it?" All I know is that I got £3000 out of it—he had a one-third share. "I only wish I could think that other authors had done as well over their failures."

The truth is that Gilbert had disturbed his followers by taking a line for which his previous form had not prepared them. Trouble began with the announcement of the title, "Ruddigore," as it then was. It is enough to say that the English language had not then been Kiplinged. On the first night there were a good many hisses and other interruptions. Probably the structural defects of the piece—due to its being based on an old short play, "Ages Ago," done by the German Reeds in 1869—did not greatly distress.

The real stumblingblock was that many felt that Gilbert had broken faith with them. They had learnt to

expect a blithely satirical handling of topics of the day, aestheticism, the promotion of a Strand shopkeeper to be "Ruler of the Queen's Navy," the encyclopedic knowledge demanded of our generals, and so forth, with chaff of such familiar objects as policemen and peers of the realm.

Miss Cornell picked up a picture of Duke which was lying near and held it up to the light.

"Even from this you can see what she is capable of," she remarked with more seriousness than usual.

"You know," she continued, as she studied the picture, "it seems so funny to me for people to ask me seriously what I think about this and that in the theater. I don't know what to answer usually. My ideas about the theater are inchoate—I suppose youth is always like that. All I know is that in the four years I've been busy absorbing ideas and that now I have such a wonderful path that probably people credit me with a great deal of wisdom and importance that I do not possess. The only feeling I have toward the theater—toward all dramatic art—is one of humility."

"The way I got the part of Sidney in 'The Bill of Divorcement' is an interesting story. Allan Pollock was quite faultless, and the best example of pure elocution that the afternoon provided. The acting of the lady thus referred to, Aspatia, by Miss Isabel Jeans, was a charmingly natural study in pathos and gave pleasure to everybody.

With Miss Sybil Thorndike's rendering of Evadne, however, we could not wholly sympathize. This clever actress develops with every year in breadth and sweep of style, and in dramatic power also, but we doubt whether her work is gaining in truth.

Many of her admirers present at the Lyric, we suspect, would have preferred to see expressed in her Evadne more refinement of the high-bred lady, and less of the scornful, untamed virago. Greater delicacy might well have won a stronger effect. That blemish apart Miss Thorndike's performance was a poignantly moving one; but we earnestly hope that this leading actress will never permit "Grand Guignol," nor any other ultra-realistic work to coarsen permanently her matured and beautiful art.

George Hayes, whose delivery of the speech beginning "Yes, but this lady

Walks discontented, with her watery eyes Bent on the earth

was quite faultless, and the best example of pure elocution that the afternoon provided. The acting of the lady thus referred to, Aspatia, by Miss Isabel Jeans, was a charmingly natural study in pathos and gave pleasure to everybody.

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The present condition of things theatrical, and the apparent dearth of successful plays which has caused the revival of many popular old pieces, has brought forth a remarkable proposal to Miss Julia Marlowe and Mr. E. H. Sothern that they should manage a theater in New York City where they should reproduce all the great successes of their two careers, including what they have acted as individual stars and co-stars. The provision made is that they should change the bill every three weeks for a season of 36 weeks and that their proprietorship of the theater should continue until their entire répertoire shall have been exhausted.

The prices shall be reasonable and the order of the plays shall follow that of their original production. Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe have produced separately and together 53 successful plays; some few not successful financially, and a number of one-act plays. Twenty-three of these successes belong to the best of dramatic literature. Thirteen are Shakespeare's plays. No doubt a few of Mr. Sothern's early plays will seem somewhat archaic after more than 30 years.

And the reason is that here are two totally different conceptions of humanity. Beaumont and Fletcher were not, as Shakespeare was, of comparatively humble birth.

Fortunately Mr. Pollock recalled me—but he couldn't remember my name either. So he dashed out then in the middle of the night and telephoned the man who had played opposite me in "Little Women" and found out who I was. When he sent for me I was playing in "Nice People," but I could be released from that about the time he wanted me, so I got the part.

The responsibility of it seemed almost too much for me for a while; it was so much better a part than I had ever had before. But the rehearsals went so wonderfully that I gained enough confidence to see it through. I never could have done it, I believe, if it hadn't been for my experience in stock. But there one grows so accustomed to playing everything that comes along that after you do things even though their bigness does alarm you.

My stock experience was with Jessie Bonstell's company. I think she is a wonderful director. Before that I was with the Washington Square Players, after the experimental, early days. My first production was "Bushido." Before that I was instructor in dramatic art at Oaksmead up in Mamaroneck.

Miss Cornell is typical of a group of the younger workers in the theater. They bring to their work wide observation of life rather than intensive experience in the theater; her work is the result of her life, rather than her life being circumscribed by her work. Her interests are broad. She lives in a charming old house overlooking the East River, where across her windows there passes constantly the river's pageant of gulls and ships and barges. She is a delightful hostess—she takes a keen interest in affairs outside the theater—and finds time somehow to help her husband with his work by shopping for little things he wants for his productions. Miss Cornell having given a fine characterization in a play which seems likely to run a long time, has only to keep that characterization fresh. Her equipment, her method, her whole outlook, represent a modern movement in the theater.

THE HOME FORUM

Nausicaa Goes to the River

(From Homer's *Odyssey*)

Standing close by her dear father she spoke, saying: "Father, dear, couldst thou not lend me a high wagon with strong wheels, that I may take the goodly raiment to the river to wash, so much as I have lying soiled? Yea, and it is seemly that thou thyself, when thou art with the princes in council, shouldest have fresh raiment to wear. Also, there are five dear sons of thine in the halls, two married, but three are lusty bachelors, and these are always eager for new-washed garments wherein to go to the dances; for all these things have I taken thought."

Therewith he called to him men, and they gave ear, and without the palace they made ready the smooth-running mule-wain, and led the mules beneath the yoke, and harnessed them under the car, while the maiden brought forth from her bower the shining raiment. This she stored in the polished car, and her mother filled a basket with all manner of food . . . while Nausicaa climbed into the wain. And her mother gave her soft olive oil also in a golden cruse, that she and her maidens might anoint themselves after the bath. Then Nausicaa took the whip and the shining reins, and touched the mules to start them; then there was a clatter of hoofs, and on they strained without flagging, with their load of the raiment and the maiden. Not alone did she go, for her attendants followed with her.

Now when they were come to the beautiful stream of the river, where truly were the unfalling cisterns, and bright water welled up free from beneath, and flowed past, enough to wash the foulest garments clean, there the girls unharnessed the mules from under the chariot, and turning them loose they drove them along the banks of the eddying river to graze on the honey-sweet clover. Then they took the garments from the wain, in their hands, and bore them to the black water, and briskly trod them down in the trenches in busy rivalry. Now when they had washed and cleansed all the stains, they spread all out in order along the shore of the deep, even where the sea, in heaving on the coast, washed the pebbles clean. Then having bathed and anointed them well with olive oil, they took their mid-day meal on the river's banks, waiting till the clothes should dry in the brightness of the sun. Anon, when they were satisfied with food, the maidens and the princess, they fell to playing at ball, casting away their tires, and among them Nausicaa of the white arms began the song.—*The Odyssey* of Homer, translated by Butcher and Lang.

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Music, the Mosaic of the Air

Jubal first made the wilder notes agree,
And Jubal tuned Music's Jubilee;
He called the echoes from their sullen cell,
And built the organ's city where they dwell.

Then music, the mosaic of the air,
Did of all these a solemn noise prepare,
With which she gained the empire of the ear,
Including all between the earth and sphere.

—Andrew Marvell.

On Board a Small Boat in Cornwall

It is a river of gradual golden sunsets, such as Wilson painted—a broad-bosomed flood between deep and tranquil woods, the main banks holding here and there a village as in an arm maternally crook'd, but opening into creeks where the oars dip their branches in the high tides, where the stars are glassed all night without a ripple, and where you may spend whole days with no company but herons and sandpipers. Even by the main river each separate figure—the fisherman on the shore, the ploughman on the upland, the ferryman crossing before them—moves slowly upon a large landscape, while, permeating all, "the essential silence cheers and blesses."

I suppose that "in the great style" could hardly be predicated of our housekeeping on these occasions; and yet it achieves, in our enthusiastic opinion, a primitive elegance not often recaptured by mortals since the passing of the Golden Age. We cook for ourselves, but bring a fine spirit of emulation both to cuisine and service.

From the moment Euergetes awakes us by washing the decks, and the sound of water rushing through the scuppers calls me forth to discuss the weather with him, method rules the early hours, that we may be free to use the later as we list. First the cockpit beneath the awning must be prepared as a dressing-room for Cynthia; next Euergetes summoned on deck to valet me with the simple bucket. And when I am dressed and tingling from the douche, and sit me down on the cabin top, barefooted and whistling, to clean the boots, and Euergetes has been sent ashore for milk and eggs, bread and clooted cream, there follows a peaceful half-hour until Cynthia flings back a corner of the awning and, emerging, confirms the dawn. Then begins the business, orderly and thorough, of redding up the cabin, stowing the beds, washing out the lower deck, folding away the awning, and transforming the cockpit into a breakfast room, with table neatly set forth. Meanwhile Euergetes has returned, and from the forecastle comes the sputter of red mullet cooking. Cynthia clatters the cups and saucers, while in the well by the cabin door I perform some acquired tricks with the new-laid eggs. There is plenty to be done on board a small boat, but it is all simple enough. Only, you must not let it overtake you. Woe to you if you fall into arrears!

By ten o'clock or thereabouts we have breakfasted and a free day lies before us—

"All the wood to ransack,
All the wave explore."

We take the dinghy and quest after adventures. The nearest railway lies six miles off, and is likely to deposit no one in whom we have the least concern. The woods are deep, we carry our lunchbasket and may roam independent of taverns.

Best hour of all perhaps is that before bed-time, when the awning has been spread once more, and after long hours in the open our world narrows to the circle of the reading-lamp in the cockpit. Our cabin is prepared. Through the open door we see its fed curtain warm in the light of the swinging lamp, the beds laid, the white sheets turned back. Still, we grudge those moments to sleep. Outside we hear the tide streaming seawards. Light airs play beneath the awning, above it rides the host of heaven. And here, gathered into a few square feet, we have home—larder, cellar, library, tables, and cupboards; life's small appliances with the human comradeship they serve, chosen for their service after severely practical discussion, yet ultimately by the heart's true nesting instinct. We are isolated, bound even to this strange riverbed by a few fathoms of chain only. Tomorrow we can lift anchor and spread wing; but we carry home with us—"From a Cornish Window," by Sir A. Quiller-Couch.

Firewood and Wood Fires

Plenty of good things have been written about wood-fires, whole books, in fact, like Hamilton Mabie's "My Study Fire," and Charles Dudley Warner's "Backlog Studies." There are also little fragments scattered here and there, which are worth picking up and remembering.

Horace has an excellent bit in his second epode, where he describes the honest farmer's wife—modest, merry, sunburned woman, glad to play her part in keeping house,—who lays the dry fagots on the hearth, ready to welcome the homecoming of her husband.

Cicero in his dialogue "De Senectute"

gives a graphic picture of old Manius Curius sitting quietly by his country fireside and refusing the conquered Samnites who brought him a heap of gold. He said that he did not think it was worse for Jeholakim in the end than if he had preserved and heeded the first book.

Many a man burns what he wishes later he had kept.—Henry Van Dyke, "Camp-Fires."

added unto them many like words, and they were all true, and it was worse for Jeholakim in the end than if he had preserved and heeded the first book.

Many a man burns what he wishes later he had kept.—Henry Van Dyke, "Camp-Fires."

Tibullus, the so-called bucolic poet,

Bells call to bells from the islands, And far-off mountains rear Their shadowy crests in the crystal Of cloudy atmospheres.

Lamp-Litten Venice Gleams

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
CHRIST JESUS taught that there is only one life and that life is eternal. To be sure it was but the natural conclusion to be reached, for the simple reason that God is infinite Life and that man is made in the image and likeness of God. Yet like so many simple declarations in the Bible, humanity has failed to catch its vital truth. It may be said, of course, that the whole record of mankind, a kind of man, refutes the eternality of life by pointing to the hasty record of what is ordinarily designated as life,—the journey from the cradle to the grave. Now Christ Jesus declared, "This is life eternal; that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." It is well known that the contention has been that the understanding of the eternality must be gained beyond the grave—but this cannot be so. If an understanding of the limitless nature of life is to be thus attained why does the Scripture assert that the last enemy to be destroyed is death? And in the same manner, the ministry of the great Metaphysician and his healing, itself, would have been of little or no avail.

While they were thus discoursing the door of the King's apartments opened, and the pages entered, preceding His Majesty. He was followed by his burly son, His Royal Highness the Duke, a very corpulent prince, with a coat and face of blazing scarlet; behind them came various gentlemen and officers of state, among whom George at once recognized the famous Mr. Secretary Pitt, by his tall stature, his eagle eye and beak, his grave majestic presence. As I see that solemn figure passing, even a hundred years off, I protest I feel a present awe, and a desire to take my hat off. I am not frightened at George the Second; nor are my eyes dazzled by the portentous appearance of His Royal Highness the Duke of Culloden and Fontenoy; but the Great Commenor, the terrible Coronet of Horse!

Perhaps as we see him now, issuing with dark looks from the Royal closet, angry scenes have been passing between him and his august master. He has been boring that old monarch for hours with prodigious long speeches, full of eloquence, valuable with the noblest phrases upon the commonest topics; but, it must be confessed, utterly repulsive to the little shrewd old gentleman, 'at whose feet he lays himself,' as the phrase is, and who has the most thorough dislike for fine 'boodry' and fine 'brose' too!

The sublime Minister passes solemnly through the crowd; the company ranges itself respectfully round the wall; and His Majesty walks round the circle, his Royal son lagging a little behind, and engaging select individuals in conversation for his own part.

The monarch is a little keen-fresh-colored old man, with very protruding eyes, attired in plain snuff-colored clothes and brown stockings, his only ornament the blue ribbon of the Garter. He speaks in a German accent, but with ease, shrewdness, and simplicity, addressing those individuals whom he has a mind to notice.

One is never so Greek," Millet said, "as when painting naively one's own impression." Of all his work these drawings are the most direct expression of his own feelings and sympathies, while making them he was hampered by no difficulties of technique, his ideas and impressions proceeding from his chalk or pastels always with perfect fluency, certainty and beauty, and these are of all Millet's vast accomplishment the most Greek.—Jean François Millet and the Barbizon School," by Arthur Tomson.

At our place in Maine I have always been able to keep the home-fires burning with white birch and dry spruce from our own woodlands around the bungalow. But that is quite a different thing from feeding the hearth with fuel from the eight acres of home-lot here in Princeton.

Old apple-wood burns cleanly, brightly, serenely, with a delicate and spicy fragrance. The flames bloom softly over the logs; they play around them and dance above them with shifting colors of canary yellow, and pale blue, and saffron; they send up wavering pennons of pure golden light, which sink down again into fringes of mellow radiance. Deeper and deeper the transforming element sinks into the heart of the log, which still keeps its shape, an incandescent round, silvered with a fine white ash; until at last the stick breaks and crumbles into glowing coals, of a color which no words can describe. It is like the petals of a certain rose, whose tint I remember, but whose name I have forgotten. So the lovely ruins of the old apple-tree lie heaped upon the hearth, and over them flow tiny ripples of azure and mauve and violet flame, lower and lower, fainter and fainter, till all dies down into gray, and the tree has rendered its last offering of beauty and service to man.

One of the practical merits of an open wood-fire is its convenience for destroying rubbish. Old pamphlets and letters, dusty manuscripts that you once thought would be worth touching up for publication, scraps and fragments of all kinds that have cluttered your shelves and drawers for years, even new books that you have tried in vain to read—how easy it is to drop them into the blaze and press them down with the poker!

But the habit is a bad one, for three reasons: first, because it dishonors the hearth with black ashes; second, because you may set the chimney on fire; third, because you never can tell what is rubbish.

You remember how King Jeholakim made a mistake in that respect when Jehudi came into his presence to read from a little manuscript an extremely disagreeable prophecy of Jeremiah. There was fire on the hearth burning before him. And it came to pass, that when Jehudi had read three or four leaves, he cut it with the penknife and cast it into the fire. "So," thought the king, "we have done with that rubbish." But neither was it rubbish nor had he done with it. For Jeremiah caused another little roll to be written with the same un-

pleasant words in it, and there were

other words added to the first.

Who is this?" The Defender of the Faith condescended to ask, pointing towards George Warrington, who stood before his sovereign in a respectful attitude, clad in poor Harry's best embroidered suit.

"With the deepest reverence Sir Miles informed the King that the young gentleman was his nephew, Mr. George Warrington, of Virginia, who asked leave to pay his humble duty.

"This, then, is the other brother?" the venerated Prince deigned to observe. "He came in time, else the other brother would have spent all the money." Sir Miles Warrington was deeply affected at the Royal condescension. He clasped his nephew's hands. "God bless you, my boy," he cried; "I told you that you would see the greatest monarch and the finest gentleman in the world. Is it not so, my Lord Bishop?"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, DEC. 27, 1921

EDITORIALS

At the Bar

The delegates in the Conference at Washington who are supporting the claims of the submarine as a legitimate fighting vessel, are accepting an immense responsibility. Anybody who studies impassionately the arguments for and against its retention in the service of the nations must be struck by the copious and specific detail of the torrent of condemnation, and the mere plausible generalities of the trickling brook of the defense. It is only necessary to read the speeches of Mr. Balfour and Lord Lee against the submarine, in conjunction with those of Admiral Debon and Mr. Schanzer in its favor, to obtain an object lesson of this description. Mr. Hughes, more wisely, for the moment withholds his judgment. But when Mr. Hughes speaks, he will speak not merely before the Conference, not merely before the world, but before the tribunal of history. The people of the United States have taken the lead, since the day of the great declaration, in asserting the liberties of the world, and proclaiming the gospel of progress. What sort of a gospel is hidden in the submarine as it comes to the surface to fulfill its piratical instinct? On Saturday last we were able to publish the answer to this question in the words of a well-known British naval officer on the active list, though, for this very reason, we were prevented from divulging his name.

Our informant, it must be remembered, is a man who speaks not theoretically, but of what he knows. And what he knows amounts practically to this, that the submarine is virtually impotent as an offensive instrument against fleets, that it is worse than useless as a means of coastal defense, and that it only comes into its own when it hoists the black flag and attacks the slow-going merchantman, or as it may fulfill the other devilish offices with which its future is being endowed. It must not be forgotten, in this discussion, that the submarine, as a pirate, played the part of the mere tyro during the late war. It was, so to speak, finding itself, with the result that the future now foretold for it is as the offenses of William Dampier contrasted with the atrocities of the Frenchman L'Olonois. Dampier was a cut-and-thrust buccaneer, with no vices save those inherent in his trade; L'Olonois was simply a ravening beast. The commanders of the U-boats which sank the Lusitania or the Britannic simply acted like the pirates who forced their victims to walk the plank, though at times these "kamerads" went beyond this, and seemed rather to have enjoyed using machine guns upon men clinging to upturned shipboats. This use of machine guns may be said to illustrate the transitional period from Dampier to L'Olonois. The true L'Olonois touch the world is promised in the future, when the U-boat glides like a snake to the sea front of some unsuspecting town, and, waiting for the wind to set in that direction, gently turns on its taps, and allows its stream of poison gas to float over the devoted streets. It is to be trusted that, if such a day should ever come, the inhabitants of the town will be grateful for the efforts of those who are intent on preserving the submarine for their defense.

It is really not the very least use arguing that such things are unthinkable, as Admiral Debon did. It was unthinkable that a cultivated nation like Germany would let loose a murder fleet, as she did, during the last war. It was unthinkable that the descendants of the great Elector, of the Dessauers, the Ziethens and the Seiditzes, would have lain in wait for the Lusitania with its cargo of women and children, and then struck a medal in honor of that famous imitation of the Noyades of Sansculottism. It was unthinkable that the countrymen of Goethe and of Schiller would have practiced the art of L'Olonois, of Brazilian, or of "The Portuguese," on the mighty Britannic slowly steaming home laden with wounded men from the war, and painted and illuminated so that all might see. Nevertheless, these things were done, and it is useless for Admiral Debon to plead that they were an abuse of the submarine, and that France would never stoop to such iniquities. Is Admiral Debon really going to make himself responsible for the morals of the nations after the late war? Is he seriously prepared to go bail for the heart of that human equation the youthful commander of the submarine in an hour of peril, temptation, and torment? Not only is he not prepared to do this, he knows perfectly well, but he must know equally well that responsible naval officers have declared that a development of the U-boat warfare, as practiced by Germany, will be an inevitable feature of any future war, unless the submarine is outlawed.

But take away the black flag from the submarine, and what, in the words of the British officer previously referred to, becomes of it? During the war, he tells us, a battle fleet, proceeding at high speed, and surrounded by its screen of light craft, made a submarine attack a terror to the submarine instead of to the fleet. The only chance the submarine had of inflicting damage was to come unexpectedly upon a fleet, and then, although by a lucky shot it might get a torpedo home, its own fate was sealed beyond redemption. In a hurricane of shell, and with depth charges exploding all around, its fighting days were over. As for the submarine, as the friend of the weak nation, intrusted with the defense of its shores, that, too, is described as a mere theory. Mr. Balfour has shown exactly how little it was capable of when its own nests were attacked at Zeebrugge, or when it had battleships lying out in the open opposite the Dardanelles to maneuver against at its leisure. And now comes this later authority who tells us that if the French shores were studded with submarines to be let loose in the Channel, in the ridiculous event of a war with Great Britain, there is not an officer in the British fleet who would be even disturbed by the knowledge, whilst as for an attack upon blockading ships, that danger could be easily countered by the simple building of bulges. As a matter of fact, however, the days of the

blockade are a thing of the past, for coastal patrol and coastal defense are passing rapidly into the hands of the air service.

How then is it possible to defend the submarine? As a matter of fact, it is defended in those airy generalities on which a counsel in the courts relies when he has a client of the most doubtful character. He is most careful not to descend to particulars nor to subject his witnesses to cross-examination on the subject. As the days go by in the Court at Washington, the evidence against the descendants of Francis L'Olonois, and that gentle creature known as "The Portuguese," piles up. Yet the jury seems intent upon dismissing them, as Mr. Balfour says, with a blessing. It had better think twice about it. For as Mr. Esquemeling, himself sometime a buccaneer, has said of his hero Francis, "He came to an unfortunate end."

The New Tariff Program

The statements of President Harding on the subject of the tariff, in his annual message to Congress, show that the discussion of the last few months has changed considerably the thought of the tariff-makers. The President's message represents, of course, not simply his own personal views, but, what he looks upon as the best thought of his party. It would seem, therefore, that the arguments of those who maintain that a high tariff, accompanied by the American valuation plan, would lessen the sale of American goods in other parts of the world, because of the exclusion of other goods which would have to be sent in exchange, have been persuasive. It is curious, however, that President Harding, after discussing the tariff, should go on to say: "It is rather shocking to be told and to have the statement strongly supported, that 9,000,000 bales of cotton, raised on American plantations in a given year, will actually be worth more to the producers than 13,000,000 bales would have been." This limitation of production, even in industries other than those protected, is the very sort of thing that is encouraged by a high tariff. If industries in the United States are to be freed from the necessity of facing competition from other parts of the world, the limited market at home will require this restriction of production.

The *Advertiser Record*, in an editorial which strongly upholds the high tariff together with the American valuation plan, declares openly: "Let no southern farmer worry. Let him produce what cotton the world is willing to pay a profit for, and no more." In other words, those who are demanding protection for industries in the United States are thinking very little of meeting the needs in other countries. They do not realize that the only real prosperity is that which benefits the entire world, rather than any one nation. President Harding is right when he says, "In a world where there are tens of millions who need food and clothing which they cannot get, such a condition is sure to indict the social system which makes it possible." Yet his annual message does not recognize that this condition comes about because of selfish import duties, as well as because of a false social system.

The plan to give the tariff commission power to change duties is in accord with the present tendency to give legislative powers to commissions and other executive agencies. If the President should be given the authority, on the advice of the Tariff Commission, to raise or lower duties, or to declare an embargo against certain goods, from certain countries, at any time, the whole problem of the tariff might become very much more complicated than it is now. Is it not possible that industries in the United States have enjoyed undue protection for so long that they have never really seen what an opportunity it would be to face the competition of the rest of the world fairly? A system of retaliation for subsidies granted in other countries is not a real solution for difficulties. At the best, a subsidy can be only temporary, and in Germany today it must be very temporary or it will be ruinous. Possibly there is less to fear from subsidized industries in Germany than from the protected industries in the United States suppose. Part of the clamor for a high tariff, the American valuation plan, and embargoes may come from those who profiteered during the war and are reluctant to settle down now to a right basis. Certainly a business war conducted by those who are thinking constantly in terms of retaliation would be as intolerable as any other kind of warfare.

Newspaper Tendencies

INSIDE the offices of the more representative newspapers of the United States, at least, as well as among the general reading public who give thought to such matters, the question, What is news? has long been mooted. It is quite apparent that there has not always been full agreement upon this point among all those directly responsible in dictating the news policy of even some of the journals of larger circulation, the difficulty being, apparently, to differentiate between items of news, so called, which appeal because of their sordidness and sensationalism, and those items which deal, possibly somewhat prosaically, with purely informative and constructive matters. The defense pleaded by those newspapers which habitually lend themselves to the dissemination of the sordid, the inflammatory, and the sensational, has been in the allegation that the public demands and insists upon having this variety of material served up in all its hideousness and nakedness. It has seemed heretofore to make no difference in their attitude that this position has been disproved times without number. The public, if a fair survey of opinion could be conducted as a referendum, would no doubt return an overwhelming vote against the caterers to sensationalism. And there are some quite convincing indications that this assurance has, in recent times, impressed itself upon those who formerly have refused to listen.

Granting that the Conference in Washington has contributed material of more vital and interesting character than is ordinarily available for the newspapers, this daily record of its deliberations furnishes a splendid and possibly convincing example of the value of constructive, educational, and informative news. It is a matter worthy of more than passing note that the news-

papers of the United States, to say nothing of those of other countries, have, almost without an important exception, given prominence and unstinted space to the proceedings of the Conference. The importance of the subject matter itself has, of course, been the controlling influence in the devotion of pages to the record. The demand of the public, pleaded in extenuation of the course followed in the publication of purely sensational happenings, probably has not been seriously considered in this connection by those called upon to direct newspaper policies. Here has been a matter of such overshadowing importance to the people of the world that it monopolized the news columns almost to the exclusion of inconsequential material. The readers of newspapers have demanded this full publicity, as they have the right to, as they might be expected to demand and appreciate a fuller exposition and publication of all important news of general interest. This appreciation should convince those publishers who incline to the view that the public demands sensationalism and sordidness that a wrong appraisal has been made, and that too little attention has been given to the really constructive subjects which present themselves for discussion.

It is a mistaken theory that the public dictates the policies and determines the course of newspapers. Quite the contrary is true. Of every newspaper it surely may be said that it is the architect of its own fortunes. It serves the public, in a sense, but it serves it in a way of its own choosing, and it does not so often shape as reflect public opinion and public sentiment. The newspaper is, however, a builder, and it builds well or poorly at will. In its desire to achieve and retain popularity it makes its gravest blunders, simply because of the failure accurately to reflect the better sentiment of the public it seeks to interest and serve. And it is encouraging, as a fair and impartial survey of the really representative journals in the United States is taken, to note a definite present tendency away from what has been more or less aptly referred to as "yellow" journalism, and toward a saner and better basis of news publicity. The line of separation in the case of most of the newspapers is not very definite, and it is, therefore, not difficult to cross it. No actual reversal of policy is necessary. The thing to be achieved is to give to the people the thing they want, rather than the thing which it has been mistakenly supposed they demanded.

The Critic Criticized

JUST before the end of the London run of "Heartbreak House" George Bernard Shaw invited the critics to meet him in private and informal debate as to the merits and defects of this play. The only regrettable feature of the affair was that apparently no stenographer was on hand to make a verbatim report of the talk. That the criticized should have an opportunity of replying to his critics is certainly only just, and an extension of the Shaw affair would surely be a good thing for critics and for the theater. For, as Mrs. Fiske has said, in speaking of criticisms, "If they would only write about what they understand! All we ask is to be understood."

Though a report of the Shaw conference is lacking, it may safely be conjectured that one of Mr. Shaw's unanswerable retorts was that the objector did not understand what the dramatist had been trying to do. No discussion of criticism proceeds far without bringing up the good old working rule that it is the critic's first duty to discover what the artist was trying to do and then, the question of whether or not the thing was worth doing aside, explain why he thinks the artist did the thing well or ill, and why. Why? There's the rub for critics. Why is the thing with which fault is found not good? Again, is the critic complaining that the artist did not do the thing well, when he really means that he did not do it after the critic's favorite formula? Many a closely reasoned argument has been built up against work on foundations of an aesthetic dogma that never entered into the artist's original conception.

Mr. Shaw's sub-title to "Heartbreak House" stated that the play was in the Russian manner, which in itself was a strong clue for those who are glad to get all the help they can from the author, before forming a judgment on his work. Critics brought up on the Scribe type of the well-made play, and who have spent years in learning how the wheels go round, quite naturally, perhaps, resent having all their ingenious mechanisms scrapped, and being required to sit before a play in which character is the first interest and plot is nowhere. Of course, the Scribe play uses characters, so-called, but really they are largely program names for certain human traits, each character being allowed a single trait, sometimes called the "ruling passion." This method simplifies matters greatly for the playwright. For one thing he can write plays at the rate of from four to a dozen a year, which, from one point of view, is an improvement upon the Ibsen and Tchekov production of from two or three plays during each five years. So there were charges of incoherence and lack of definite purpose when "Heartbreak House" was produced. Instead of having a message closely and baldly defined for them and harped on by the dramatist, the audiences found that they were expected to bring their own interpretation to the play, as they would to a symphony or a painting that told no obvious story. Implicit art is always baffling to those who are used to explicit art, and than the average playwright no artist is more explicit.

Then there is the matter of the excessive length of "Heartbreak House," with which some of the critics surely reproached Mr. Shaw. While one might feel that an excessively long play should be welcomed now and then, if for no other reason than as a makeweight for the great majority of too-brief entertainments that are offered by contemporary theaters, there is no doubt that this is one of the better founded objections to "Heartbreak House." Many persons who admire Mr. Shaw's plays unequivocally grant without much reluctance that there were a number of things that the characters didn't have talked about. But as Mr. Shaw's later plays have all been excessively long, measured by the conventional two and a half hours' traffic of the stage, there is no question that he is adhering to what he believes to be the author's right to have his say out. That he is sincere

in his position there can be no question, in view of his action in stopping the performances of his plays when he finds that they have been cut, and he sees to it that the producing contract forbids cuts.

The first act of "Heartbreak House" was indeed long and "talky," but auditors found that, after the first period of numbness caused by so much talk had passed, they were like the runner who, having attained to his "second wind," jogs along easily through the hours of the Marathon race. Many spectators at the "Mastersingers," in the same way, pass the five hours of this uncut Wagner opera with no little pleasure, provided they have the aid of a nap or two. After all, is it not a part of the Scribe tradition that the audience must watch every gesture and hear every word in order to understand the play? The Japanese drama would appear to be truer to life. One may make a day of it in the theater, and go out once or twice for meals with confidence that there will still be plenty of interest left for him in the performance.

Altogether, it would seem that most of the objections to Mr. Shaw's plays were founded either on a misunderstanding of his purpose or on a lack of sympathy with the Shavian method. But the artist does not change to suit his critics. He demands that his audience shall meet him half-way, disdaining the method of the accommodating playwright who goes the whole way to the public. Long ago Shaw offered his creed as artist, and no creed is it for the playwright of commerce: "Not what the public want, but what is good for them!"

Editorial Notes

MR. BALFOUR may find a certain amount of satisfaction in the fact that if his plans with regard to submarines are not sympathetically received at Washington they have the sanction, so to speak, of history. The great Milanese painter, Leonardo da Vinci, who planned a submarine vessel, was convinced that submarines ought not to be employed because of the impossibility of using them properly. It was something like five hundred years ago when he jotted down this prophetic vision of the future: "How by a certain machine many may stay some time under water. And how and wherefore I do not describe my method of remaining under water. . . . And I do not publish nor divulge these, by reason of the evil nature of men, who would use them for assassinations at the bottom of the sea, by destroying ships and sinking them, together with the men in them." Mr. Balfour might do worse than quote Leonardo at the next sitting, and thus indirectly bring the painter of "Mona Lisa" into the debate.

MISS MARY MACSWINEY was taking desperate chances with her Irish auditors in the Dail Eireann when she put that question as to the extent of their willingness to follow "Mick Collins." She got the answer she least expected, just as one is always likely to get that sort, thanks to the Irishman's sense of humor. Once upon a time, when the relations between England and France were undergoing the periodical strain, an Irishman was claiming to a French audience in Paris upon the need of Frenchmen sinking the perfidious British fleet. He had hardly uttered the dearest wish of his heart, when one of his auditors eagerly asked him how it could be done. "Shure, it can't be done," replied the Irishman proudly; "we'd blow yez out of the water the moment yez would attempt it, we're that strong!"

THAT the Germans living in the area, on the River Rhine, occupied by the American Army have sent to President Harding a cable message asking that the army of occupation be made smaller may not mean much in itself. It might even have been looked upon with suspicion had these committees representing labor and industrial organizations in Germany sent their request a year or so ago. But in asking that the allied forces be reduced they have emphatically declared that they do not want another war, but an opportunity to rebuild war's devastation. There is probably nothing to do but to take the message in good faith, since this expressed desire of a section of the German people implies that moral conversion without which true peace and the brotherhood of the races in Europe cannot be definitely insured.

INTERMITTENT fighting is, it must be admitted, going on in isolated spots in two continents. It takes the shape of a Moorish rising against the Spaniards in Northern Africa, a prolonged war between Greeks and Turks in Asia Minor, and sporadic clashes in the dark recesses of India. All three outbreaks spring from a common origin, namely, the unruly tactics of different representatives of Muhammadism. It is not an agreeable reflection that the drums of war are beating in some remote quarters while in others the pursuit is hot for peace. But it is a happy reminder of the necessity for an adequate guarantee against tribal and racial conflicts when land and sea forces are reduced to their lowest denominator.

CLASS legislation is never sound legislation. But when the class represents practically the whole community, the circumstance alters the case. Thus, in Nebraska, the people are considering the advisability of abolishing the road tax, and substituting for it a tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline. At first glance, it might appear as if the whole burden for the upkeep of the roads in the State were being placed on the automobile drivers, but then the automobile, whether he drives a car, a truck, or a van, is fast coming to be the only man who uses the road. There really is no injustice in asking him to pay for what he uses.

Notice that publication of the weekly news letter of the United States Department of Agriculture has been suspended because Congress made no appropriation for the continuance of many periodicals undoubtedly comes as a disappointment to farmers quite generally. There would have been a great deal more wisdom displayed in suppressing the mortality record now sent out broadcast under the name of the Weekly Health Index, for it is difficult to see that it serves any good purpose. The Department of Agriculture news letter, on the other hand, has at least been constructive in its activities.